

भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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सं० १३] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अप्रैल १, १९६७/चैत्र ११, १८८९
No. १३] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL १, १९६७/CHAITRA ११, १८८९

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र १९ मार्च, १९६७ तक प्रकाशित किये गये।

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 19th March 1967 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
127	S.O. 846, dated the 10th March, 1967.	Central Board of Direct Taxes.	Further amendment in the Income-tax Rules, 1962.
128	S.O. 847, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.	Inspection, recognition and prohibition of rubber beltings prior to export.
	S.O. 848, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Do.	Making of rules by the Central Government.
	S.O. 849, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Do.	Recognition of the Organisations as the agencies for the inspection of the rubber beltings specified in Schedule II, prior to their export.
	S.O. 850, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of persons, as the panel of experts for the purpose of hearing appeals.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
129	S.O. 851, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Election Commission, India.	Election of a person to fill the vacancy by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the state of Andhra Pradesh.
	S.O. 852, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Do.	Fixation of dates for the election to the Council of States.
	S.O. 853, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Do.	Fixation of polling hours for the election to the Council of States.
	S.O. 854, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Legislature as the Returning officer for the election to the Council of States.
	S.O. 855, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of Assistant Secretary (Committees) Legislative Departments to assist the Returning officers for the election to the Council of States.
130	S.O. 856, dated the 14th March, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.	Appointment of persons as the panel of experts for the purpose of hearing appeals.
131	S.O. 916, dated the 10th March, 1967.	Ministry of Law	Names of the candidates elected in the various constituencies.
132	S.O. 917, dated the 15th March, 1967.	Cabinet Secretariat	Amendments in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
133	S.O. 918, dated the 16th March, 1967	Election Commission, India.	Election of a person to fill the vacancy by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
	S.O. 919, dated the 16th March, 1967.	Do.	Fixation of dates for the election to the Council of States.
	S.O. 920, dated the 16th March, 1967.	Do.	Fixation of polling hours for the election of the Council of States.
	S.O. 921, dated the 16th March, 1967.	Election Commission, India.	Appointment of the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Legislature as a Returning Officer for the election to the Council of States.
	S.O. 922, dated the 16th March, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of Assistant Secretary (Committees) Legislative Department to assist the Returning Officer for the election to the Council of States.
134	S.O. 923, dated the 14th March, 1967.	Do.	Further amendments of Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
135	S.O. 924 dated the 15th March, 1967.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation.	Fixation of tariff-value of cashew Kernel by the Central Government.
136	S.O. 925, dated the 16th March, 1967.	Ministry of Home Affairs.]	Nomination of persons to the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh.]
137	S.O. 926, dated the 17th March, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.]	Specification of conditions in regard to a transferable specific delivery contract for the purchase or sale of groundnut or groundnut oil.
138]	S.O. 927, dated the 17th March, 1967.	Ministry of Finance]	Order made by the Central Government regarding Messrs Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited to make or manufacture primary gold in any form or may get converted such primary gold into standard gold bars by the Government of India Mint at Bombay.
139	S.O. 968, dated the 13th March, 1967.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the films specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed thereto.
140]	S.O. 969, dated the 18th March, 1967.	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	Referring of an Industrial dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
	S.O. 970, dated the 18th March, 1967.	Do.	Prohibition of continuance of a strike/lockout in existence in the Mosaboni Mines of Indian Copper Corporation Limited.
141	S.O. 971, dated the 18th March, 1967.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Making of certain amendments to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 1813 dated the 1st July, 1963.
142	S.O. 972, dated the 17th March, 1967.	Do.	Nomination of two persons to the Legislative Assembly of Manipur by the Central Government.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण गजटों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं ।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 17th March 1967

S.O. 1024.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in its notification No. 434/MT/66(2), dated the 14th December, 1966, namely:—

In the Table appended to the said notification for the entry in column 2 against item No. 8, the entry "Additional Collector, Bombay Suburban District" shall be substituted.

[No. 434/MT/66(12).]

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967

S.O. 1025.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in its notification No. 434/AP/65, dated the 11th January, 1967, namely:—

In the Table appended to the said notification, for the existing entries (3) and (4) in column 3 against item No. 1, the following shall be substituted:—

- (3) Special Officer (Mines) Cheepurupalli.
- (4) Forest Settlement Officer, Srikakulam.

[No. 434/AP/67.]

By order,

PRAKASH NARAIN, Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 मार्च 1967

एस० ओ० 1026.—राजनयिक एवं, कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम 1948 के खण्ड 2 धारा (क) के अनुपालन में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा भारत के ज़हीदान-स्थित उप-कौंसलावास में सहायक श्री ए० एन० सक्कर को 19 जनवरी 1967 से अगला आदेश होने तक कौंसली एजेंट का कार्य करने का अधिकार देती है ।

[नं० टी० 4330/1/67.]

एस० के० चटर्जी, अवर सचिव ।

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**INCOME TAX***New Delhi, the 20th March 1967*

S.O. 1027.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification No. 16-Income-tax, dated the 14th January, 1966, namely:—

In the said Schedule against "Jodhpur Range, Jodhpur" under Column 2, after S. No. 7 the following shall be added namely:—

8. A-Ward and B-Ward, Nagour.

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary on account of abolition of Nagour Circle and creation of two new circles at Nagour.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 20/F. No. 50/64/67-ITJ.]

P. G. GANDHI, Under Secy.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, CALCUTTA & ORISSA**CENTRAL EXCISE***Calcutta, the 21st March 1967*

S.O. 1028.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby make the following amendment to the Collectorate Notification No. 5/1966 dated the 15th October, 1966, namely:—

For the existing entries in Column 3 against Rule 224(1) in the table appended to the above notification, the following shall be substituted:—

"The power to accord permission for overtime clearances between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. and on Sundays and holidays, *except during the Budget week*, shall be exercised subject to the condition that the overtime applications shall, after such permission being granted, be sent to the Circle/Divisional Offices."

[No. 1-C.E./1967.]

N. MOOKHERJEE, Collector.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE*New Delhi, the 21st March 1967*

S.O. 1029.—The Central Government, having considered in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, the application for renewal of recognition made under section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952), by The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Limited, 43, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Exchange for a further period of three years ending with the 28th March, 1970, in respect of forward contracts in *raw jute* (including mesta) in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa and the Union Territory of Tripura.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Exchange shall comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[No. 34(6)-Com. Genl./FMC/67-I.]

S.O. 1030.—The Central Government, having considered in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, the application for renewal of recognition made under section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952), by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Limited, 43, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Exchange for a further period of three years ending with the 28th March, 1970, in respect of forward contracts in jute goods (hessian and sacking cloth or bags or both, twines or yarns or both manufactured by any of the mills or any other manufactures of whatever nature made from jute) in the City of Calcutta.

Explanation.—In this notification, the expression "City of Calcutta" means—

- (1) Calcutta as defined in clause (11) of section 5 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1951 (West Bengal Act No. 33 of 1951), together with part of Hastings North or South edge of Clyde Row and Strand Road to the river bank and the areas which were previously under the now defunct Tollygunge Municipality;
- (2) The Port of Calcutta; and
- (3) The districts of 24 Parganas, Nadia, Howrah and Hooghly.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Exchange shall comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[No. 34(6)-Cóm. Genl./FMC/67-II.]

M. L. GUPTA, Under Secy.

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 13th March 1967

S.O. 1031.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942) read with clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby appoints the Additional Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Agriculture and Rural Development Department (Agriculture), Trivandrum, to represent the Government of Kerala for the period ending with 18th April, 1968, in place of the Commissioner for Agricultural Production and Rural Development, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum, and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1291, dated the 12th April, 1965, published in sub-section (ii) of Section 3 of Part II of the Gazette of India, dated the 24th April, 1965, namely:—

In the said notification, for item 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| “(3) Additional Secretary to Government of Kerala, Agriculture and Rural Development Department (Agriculture), Trivandrum. | Representative of Government of Kerala.” |
|--|--|

[No. 1(1)Plant(B)67.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 8th February 1967

S.O. 1032.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Import Control Order 1955, dated 7th December, 1955, as amended, the undersigned hereby cancels both the Customs Purposes Copy and Exchange Control Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. P/AU/1251059/C/XX/23/C/H/23-24 dated 20th August, 1966, for the import of 0.70 metric tonnes of newsprint valued at Rs. 805 issued in

favour of M/s. Bange Sahar, Monthly Magazine, 840, Aamwali Masjid, Chowk Aspan, Shah Ali Banda, Hyderabad.

The reason for the cancellation is that both the copies have been lost/misplaced by the licensee, who has requested for the issue of duplicate licence in lieu thereof.

[No. 44. V/B. 12/66-67/NPCI (B).]

New Delhi, the 10th March 1967

S.O. 1033.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports Control Order 1955, dated the 7th December, 1955, as amended the undersigned hereby cancels Customs Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. G/RC/2084999/R/IA/21/CH/21-22, dated the 17th July, 1965 for the import of clutch centre to Maker's part No. 30403 MP. 1st No. 182 valued at Rs. 1,765 issued in favour of The Controller of Stores, Southern Railway, Ayanavaram, Madras.

2. The reasons for cancellation is that the Customs Purposes Copy of the licence has been lost/misplaced by the licensee, who has requested for the issue of duplicate licence in lieu thereof.

[No. 69-C/Rly./65-66/LVI.]

S. A. SESHAN,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 1st March 1967

S.O. 1034.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Import Control Order 1955, dated 7th December, 1955 as amended the undersigned hereby cancels the Exchange Control Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. G/AU/1021446/c/xx/19/c/11/19 dated 5th November, 1964 for the import of spares & accessories as per 1st attached valued at Rs. 7,252/- issued in favour of M/s. The Controller of Stores & Purchase, Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela Steel Plant, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

The reason for the cancellation is that the Exchange Control Purposes Copy has been lost/misplaced by the licensee, who has requested for the issue of duplicate licence in lieu thereof.

[No. HSL/425/64-65/LIB.]

S. A. SESHAN,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

(Central Licensing Area)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th February 1967

S.O. 1035.—Whereas Messrs Hygrade Radios, 4, Halley Road, New Delhi or any bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. H-12/66/ENF/CLA/2295, dated 9th January, 1967 proposing to cancel licences No. (i) P/SS/1579100/C/XX/CD/19-20, dated 27th May 1965 for Rs. 7,022/- for cheap radio parts, (ii) P/SS/1507480/C, dated 19th August, 1966 for Rs. 14,044/- for the import of cheap radio parts, granted to said M/s. Hygrade Radios, 4, Halley Road, New Delhi by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, (Central Licensing Area), New Delhi, Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by the Clause 9 of the Import (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licences No. (i) P/SS/1579100/C/XX/CD/19-20, dated the 27th May, 1965 for Rs. 7,022/- for cheap Radio Parts, (ii) P/SS/1507480/C, dated 19th August, 1966 for Rs. 14,044/- for the import of cheap radio parts issued to M/s. Hygrade Radios, 4, Halley Road, New Delhi.

[No. H-12/66/ENF/CLA/2673.]

K. RAJARAMAN,

Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

(R. M. Cell)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1967

S.O. 1036.—Whereas Messrs Mohanwi Corporation Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi or any bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause against Notice No. RP/Yug. 35/63.64/R.M. Cell/1199 dated 31st January, 1967 proposing to cancel licence No. A 540487/62/AU-NS/CCI/HQ/NQQ, dated 5th September, 1963 for Rs. 21,87,840/- for import of Agricultural Crawler Tractors from Yugoslavia granted to said Messrs Mohanwi Corporation Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi by the C. C. I. & E., New Delhi, the C. C. I. & E. New Delhi, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order 1955, hereby cancel the licence No. A 540487/62/AU-NS/CCI/HQ/NQQ dated 5th September, 1963 for Rs. 21,87,840/- issued to Messrs Mohanwi Corporation Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

[No. RP/Yug. 35/63.64/R.M. Cell/1482.]

P. C. VERMA,

Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 10th March 1967

S.O. 1037.—The article specified in licence No. CM/L-1312, held by M/s. Mysore Feeds (Private) Ltd., Bangalore, details of which are given in the Notification published under S.O. 2600 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii), dated 27th August, 1966, has been revised as under with effect from 1st February, 1967:

Poultry Feeds, Growing, Laying and Starting.

[No. MD/12:2287-A.]

S. O. 1038.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that ten licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorizing the licensees to use the Standard Mark.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of From	Validity To	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the licence	Relevant Indian Standard
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	CM/L-1392 15-2-1967	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Singhal Pesticides, Jamuna Par, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Agra	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
2	CM/L-1393 15-2-1967	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Singhal Pesticides Jamuna Par, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Agra	BHC emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 632-1966 Specification for BHC emulsifiable concentrates (<i>Second Revision</i>).
3	CM/L-1394 15-2-1967	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Metal Udyog Pvt. Ltd, Pratapnagar, Industrial Area, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Aldrin dusting powders	IS : 1308-1958 Specification for aldrin dusting powders.
4	CM/L-1395 15-2-1967	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Metal Udyog Pvt. Ltd, Pratapnagar, Industrial Area, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
5	CM/L-1396 28-2-1967	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Krishi Rasayan, Ranital, Distt. Balasore (Orissa)	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
6	CM/L-1397 28-2-1967	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Central Insecticides & Fertilizers, Saki Naka, Vihar Lake Road, Kurla, Bombay-70	Copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates	IS : 1507-1959 Specification for copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates.
7	CM/L-1398 28-2-1967	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Central Insecticides & Fertilizers, Saki Naka, Vihar Lake Road, Kurla, Bombay-70.	Aldrin dusting powders	IS : 1308-1958 Specification for aldrin dusting powders.
8	CM/L-1399 28-2-1967	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Bharat Minerals & Chemicals Co., Transport Depot Road, Calcutta-27 having their office at 174 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7	BHC dusting powders	IS : 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (<i>second revision</i>).
9	CM/L-1400 28-2-1967	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Bharat Minerals & Chemicals Co., Transport Depot Road, Calcutta-27 having their office at 174 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	CM/L-1401 28-2-1967	16-3-67	15-3-68	M/s. Industrial Minerals & Chemical Co, Kuria Marol Road, Chakala, Andheri, Bombay-58 having their office at 125 Narayan Dhuru-Street, Nagdevi, Bombay-3.	BHC dusting powders	IS : 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (second revision).

[No. MD/33 : 16.]

New Delhi, the 13th March 1967

S.O. 1039.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that sixtyone licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule, hereto annexed have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process Covered by the licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	CM/L-63 7-2-1958	16-2-67	15-2-68	The Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co. Ltd., P.O. Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly (U.P.)	Gum Spirit of Turpentine (oil of turpentine)	IS: 533-1954 Specification for gum spirit of turpentine (oil of turpentine).
2	CM/L-64 7-2-1958	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Assam Forest Products Pvt. Ltd., Dibrugarh, Distt. Lakhimpur (Upper Assam).	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS: 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
3	CM/L-67 7-2-1958	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Wood craft Products Ltd., 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS: 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
4	CM/L-70 7-2-1958	1-3-67	29-2-68	The Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Chalakudi (Kerala State)	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS: 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
5	CM/L-116 3-2-1959	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Minerva Plywood Industries, 43/H/1, Chaulpatty Road, Calcutta-10.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS: 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
6	CM/L-118 19-2-1959	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s Bengal Plywood Mfg. Co., 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS: 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
7	CM/L-137 3-8-1959	16-2-67	15-2-68	The Assam Railways & Trading Co. Ltd., Margherita, Assam	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS: 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
8	CM/L-167 22-2-1960	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Shalimar Biscuits Pvt. Ltd., Sun Mill Estate, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13	Biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits) of the following varieties: Custard cream, Orange cream, glucose, cookies, kesar cream, delico, cocoanut crunch, ginger nuts, fruit cream, nice and elai chy cream	IS: 10-11-1957 Specification for biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits).
9	CM/L-168 22-2-1960	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Tata Fison Industries Ltd., 20, Howrah Road, Salkia, Calcutta.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates	IS: 562-1961 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (second revision)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10	CM/L-201 15-6-1960	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s Bharat Pulverising Mills Pvt. Ltd., 589, Thiruvottiyur High Road, Madras-19.	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates	IS: 565-1961 Specification for DDT water dispersible powder concentrates.
11	CM/L-260 19-1-1961	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s Chelpark Company (Private) Ltd., 37-Mount Road, Guindy, Madras-15	Ferro gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.1 percent iron content)	IS: 220-1959 Specification for ferro gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.1 percent iron content)
12	CM/L-261 19-1-1961	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s Chelpark Company (Private) Ltd., 37-Mount Rd., Guindy, Madras-15	Dye-based fountain pen ink, blue, green, black and red	IS: 1221-1957 Specification for dye based fountain pen ink (blue, green, black, violet and red)
13	CM/L-272 10-2-1961	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s Sahibganj Electric Cables Ltd., 49, Place Court, 1 Kyd Street, Calcutta-16.	Aluminium conductor steel reinforced and all aluminium conductors.	IS: 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>)
14	CM/L-275 15-2-1961	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s Sudhir Chemical Co., 248, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay-3.	Copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates	IS: 1507-1959 Specification for copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates.
15	CM/L-278 27-2-1961	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s Aluminium Cables & Conductors (U.P.) Pvt. Ltd., 47 Hide Road Extension, Calcutta-27.	All aluminium conductor and aluminium conductor steel reinforced.	IS: 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>)
16	CM/L-357 20-11-1961	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s Electrical & Mechanical Corpn. (India), E-4 Industrial Area, Jullundur City.	Metal clad switches, 15 amp. 250 volts, with MEM type fuse base and carrier.	IS: 1567-1960 Specification for metal clad switches (current rating not exceeding 100 amperes)
17	CM/L-379 25-1-1962	16-2-67	15-2-68	The National Screw and Wire Products Ltd., Belur, P. O. Belur Math, Distt. Howrah.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS: 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>).
18	CM/L-380 25-1-1962	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Menco Electricals Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Estate, Olavakkot having their Regd. Office at "Prakash" Kunnanur, Palghat.	Metal clad switches, 15 amp. 250 volts, with MEM type fuse base and carrier.	IS: 1567-1960 Specification for metal clad switches (current rating not exceeding 100 amperes).
19	CM/L-381 9-2-1962	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	BHC dusting powders	IS: 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (<i>second revision</i>).

20	CM/L-382 9-2-1962	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Nathari Engineering Works, Shah Industrial Estate, Amboli Hill, Versova Road, Andheri (West), Bombay-58 having their Office at 480 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.	Three-phase induction motors up to 3 hp only.	IS:325-1961 Specification for three-phase induction motors (second revision).
21	CM/L-385 14-2-1962	16-2-67	15-5-67	M/s. Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co. Ltd., 62 Ballygunge Circular Road, (1 Rainey Park), Calcutta-19 (Factory at Namsoi, NEFA, Assam).	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS:10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
22	CM/L-459 25-9-1962	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Jyoti Wire Industries, 112, Sonawala Property Estate, Goregaon, Bombay having their Office at 164, Kika Street, Bombay-4.	Bare-annealed high-conductivity copper wire, plain and tinned.	IS:2982-1965 Specification for copper conductors in insulated cables and cords.
23	CM/L-474 23-11-1962	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Indian Mineral Industries Ltd., 22/1, Dum Dum Road, Calcutta-2.	BHC dusting powders	IS:561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (second revision).
24	CM/L-489 26-12-1962	16-1-67	15-1-68	M/s. Bhargar Bros. & Co. Private Ltd., 142/48 Ghodbunder Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60 having their Regd. Office at Anand House, 158 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.	Three-phase induction motors up to 5 hp only.	IS:325-1961 Specification for three-phase induction motors (second revision).
25	CM/L-490 26-12-1962	16-1-67	15-1-68	M/s. Bhargar Bros. & Co. Private Ltd., 142/48 Ghodbunder Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60 having their Regd. Office at Anand House, 158 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.	Single phase small AC and universal electric motors up to 1 hp with class 'A' insulation.	IS:996-1964 Specification for single phase small AC and universal electric motors (revised).
26	CM/L-496 9-1-1963	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Sarvjit Electric Works, Rurka Road, Goraya, N. Rly. Distt. Jullundur (Punjab).	Metal clad switches, 15 amp. 250 volts, with MEM type fuse base and carrier.	IS:1567-1960 Specification for metal clad switches (current rating not exceeding 100 amperes).
27	CM/L-506 13-2-1963	1-3-67	29-2-68	The Great Indian Plywood Mfg. Co., 76, Jessore Road, Dum Dum, Calcutta-28.	Tea-chest metal fittings	IS:10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
28	CM/L-596 30-10-1963	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS:565-1961 Specification for DDT water dispersible powder concentrates (revised).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
29	CM/L-614 . 31-12-1963	1-2-67	31-1-68	M/s. Lloyd Bitumen Products Pvt. Ltd., 1, Taratola Road, Calcutta having their Office at 4-A Royd Street, Calcutta-16.	Preformed fillers for expansion joint in concrete non-extruding and resilient type (bitumen impregnated fibre).	IS:1838-1961 Specification for preformed fillers for expansion joint in concrete non-extruding and resilient type (bitumen impregnated fibre).
30	CM/L-620 . 17-1-1964	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Roofrite Private Ltd., Daulatabad Road, Gurgaon (Haryana), Near Railway Station having their Office at Cottage No. 18, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi-8.	Bitumen felts for water-proofing and damp-proofing type 3 grade I.	IS:1322-1964 Specification for bitumen felts for water-proofing and damp-proofing (revised.)
31	CM/L-621 . 22-1-1964	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS:562-1961 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (second revision).
32	CM/L-622 . 23-1-1964	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. R.N. Dutta & Co., 30 Bedia-danga 2nd Lane, Calcutta-39 having their Office at 12 Rabin-dra Sarani (Lower Chitpur Road), Calcutta-1.	Steel conduits for electrical wiring	IS:1653-1964 Specification for rigid steel conduits for electrical wiring (revised).
33	CM/L-624 . 23-1-1964	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Polymer Products Co. Opp. Indian Cork Mills, Saki Vihar Lake Road, Bombay-70.	Plastic water-closet seats and covers (phenolic plastics and aminoplastics).	IS:2548-1963 Specification for plastic water-closet seats and covers.
34	CM/L-833 . 6-11-1964	16-2-67	15-2-68	The Kandivli Metal Works, Chit-tabhai Patel Road, Kandivli (East), Bombay-67 having their Office at Dhobiwadi, Thakur-dwar, Bombay-2.	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy for utensils.	IS:21-1959 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy for utensils (second revision).
35	CM/L-987 29-12-1964	1-2-67	31-1-68	The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., 5 Raja Bahadur Motilal Road, Poona-1	(i) Drafting machine (ii) Stands for use with drafting machines (iii) Drafting units along with protractor head and scales for use with drafting machines	IS:2287-1963 Specification for drafting machines
36	CM/L-989 31-12-1964	1-2-67	31-1-68	M/s Special Steels Ltd, Dattapara Road, Borivli (East), Bombay-66	Plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete	IS:1785-1961 Specification for plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete
37	CM/L-990 11-1-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s Asiatic Plywood Industries, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Panibati, 24 Parganas having their Office at 30 Strand Road, Calcutta-1	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS:10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision)

38	CM/L-997 25-1-1965	1-2-67	31-1-68	The Omega Insulated Cable Co, (India) Ltd, Plot Nos. 16 & 17, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-58 having their Office at 122/2 Mount Road, Madras-6	Type Voltage Grade PVC insulated cables (i) Single Core (Un-sheathed) (ii) Single Core (Un-sheathed) (iii) Single Core (PVC Sheathed) (iv) Single Core (PVC Sheathed) 250/440 V 650/1100 V 250/440 V 650/1100 V Aluminium only Copper or Aluminium Copper or Aluminium Aluminium only	Conduc- tor	IS:694 (Part I)-1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 volts) with copper conductors (revised) IS:694 (Part I)-1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 volts) with copper conductors (revised) IS: 694 (Part I) 1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 volts) with aluminium conductors (revised)
39	CM/L-998 27-1-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s M.L. Day & Co., 28 B.T. Road, Cossipore, Calcutta-2 having their office at 57-B Chitranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12	Steel drums 3 litres, 5 litres, 10 litres, 15 litres, 20 litres and 25 litres capacity Grade B2 (galvanized) ; Steel drums 25 litres capacity Grade B1 (ungalvanized)		IS:2552-1963 Specification for steel drums (galvanized and ungalvanized)
40	CM/L-999 29-1-1965	1-2-67	31-1-68	M/s Rajasthan Industrial & Scientific Corporation, Industrial Area, Jhotwara (West), Jaipur	Water Metres (Domestic type) 15 mm size		IS:779-1965 Specification for water metres (domestic type) (second revision)
41	CM/L-1002 29-1-1965	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s Electronic & Industrial Instruments Co. Private Ltd., B-17 Industrial Estate, Sanatnagar, Hyderabad-18	Laboratory deflection pH metres		IS:2711-1966 Specification for direct reading pH metres (revised)
42	CM/L-1003 8-2-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	The Singh Engg. Works (P) Ltd, 84/54 G.T. Road, Kanpur (U.P.)	Structural steel (standard quality)		IS:226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (Third revision)
43	CM/L-1004 8-2-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	The Singh Engineering Works (P) Ltd., 84/54 G.T. Road, Kanpur (U.P.).	Structural steel (ordinary quality)		IS : 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
44	CM/L-1005 8-2-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	The Singh Engineering Works (P) Ltd., 84/21 Fazalganj, Factory Area, Kanpur (U.P.)	Structural steel (standard quality)		IS : 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision).
45	CM/L-1006 8-2-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	The Singh Engineering Works (P) Ltd., 84/21 Fazalganj, Factory Area, Kanpur (U.P.)	Structural steel (ordinary quality)		IS : 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)										
46	CM/L-1007 8-2-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. B.R. Herman & Mohatta (India) Pvt. Ltd., Ulhasnagar, Kalyan, Bombay.	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS : 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (<i>third revision</i>).										
47	CM/L-1008 8-2-1965	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. B. R. Herman & Mohatta (India) Pvt. Ltd., Ulhasnagar, Kalyan, Bombay.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS : 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).										
48	CM/L-1009 9-2-1965	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. U.P. Cable Co., 4 D.L.F. Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi having their office at Old Ganesh Building, Kishan Ganj, Delhi -6.	<table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Voltage Grade</th><th>Conductor</th></tr><tr><td>(1) VIR taped/untaped braided & compounded cables.</td><td>250/440V</td><td rowspan="3">Copper or aluminium.</td></tr><tr><td>(2) Weather-proof cables.</td><td>Do.</td></tr><tr><td>(3) Tough rubber sheathed cables.</td><td>Do.</td></tr></table>	Type	Voltage Grade	Conductor	(1) VIR taped/untaped braided & compounded cables.	250/440V	Copper or aluminium.	(2) Weather-proof cables.	Do.	(3) Tough rubber sheathed cables.	Do.	(i) IS : 434 (Part I)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (<i>revised</i>). (ii) IS : 434 (Part II)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (<i>revised</i>).
Type	Voltage Grade	Conductor														
(1) VIR taped/untaped braided & compounded cables.	250/440V	Copper or aluminium.														
(2) Weather-proof cables.	Do.															
(3) Tough rubber sheathed cables.	Do.															
49	CM/L-1013 22-2-1965	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Arail Brothers, 14/4 Mathura Road, Faridabad having their office at Chawri Bazar, Delhi-6.	Cast iron flushing cisterns (bell type) high level, 12.5 litres and 15 litres capacity	IS : 774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (<i>revised</i>).										
50	CM/L-1018 26-2-1965	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Mysore Insecticides Co. Pvt. Ltd., 18, Vaidyanatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-21 having their office at 6 Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1.	BHC emulsifiable concentrates	IS:632-1958 Specification for BHC emulsifiable concentrates.										
51	CM/L-1184 17-12-1965	1-2-67	31-1-68	M/s. Texmo Industries, Mattupalayam Road, R. S. Puram Post, Coimbatore-2.	Three-phase induction motors up to 7.5 HP only	IS:325-1961 Specification for three-phase induction motors (<i>second revision</i>).										
52	CM/L-1194 10-1-1966	16-1-57	15-1-68	The Bengal Machinery Co. Pvt. Ltd., 9A, New Tangra Road, Calcutta-46.	Cast iron flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (bell type) high level, 15 litres capacity	IS:774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (<i>second revision</i>).										

53	CM/L-1196 10-1-1966	16-1-67	15-1-68	M/s. E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Ranipet (North Arcot District) having their office at Dare House, Madras-1.	Vitreous sanitary appliances (vitreous China) consisting of : (1) Wash-down water-closets, pattern 1, height 400 mm front and rear (with P-trap and S-trap) (2) Squatting pans and traps, long pan pattern, size 450 mm and 580 mm (with corresponding traps) (3) Wash basins, flat back, size 550 x 400 mm (4) Sinks, laboratory, size 450 mm x 300 x 150 mm (5) Urinals, bowl, flat back, size 430 mm x 260 mm x 350 mm.	IS:2556-1963 Specification for vitreous sanitary appliances (vitreous China).											
54	CM/L-1205 2-2-1966	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Rajkamal Water Meter Mfg. Co., Shed No. Z 8 & 9, Howrah Industrial Estate, Howrah having their Office at 75 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Water meters (domestic type), 15 mm size	IS : 779-1955 Specification for water meters (domestic type) (second revision)											
55	CM/L-1206 4-2-1966	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. U.P. Cable Co., 4 D.L.F. Industrial Area, Nagafgarh Road, New Delhi having their office at Old Ganesh Mill's Building, Kishan Ganj, Delhi.	<table><tr><td>Type</td><td>Voltage</td><td>Conductor</td></tr><tr><td>PVC Insulated Cables</td><td>Grade</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(i) Single core (unsheathed)</td><td>250/440 V</td><td rowspan="2">Aluminium only</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Single core (PVC sheathed)</td><td>250/440 V</td></tr></table>	Type	Voltage	Conductor	PVC Insulated Cables	Grade		(i) Single core (unsheathed)	250/440 V	Aluminium only	(ii) Single core (PVC sheathed)	250/440 V	IS : 694 (Part II)-1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 V) with aluminium conductors (revised)
Type	Voltage	Conductor															
PVC Insulated Cables	Grade																
(i) Single core (unsheathed)	250/440 V	Aluminium only															
(ii) Single core (PVC sheathed)	250/440 V																
56	CM/L-1207 4-2-1966	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Power Cables Pvt. Ltd., Vithalwadi, Kalyan (Maharashtra State).	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes	IS-280-1962 Specification for mild steel wire for general engineering purposes (revised).											
57	CM/L-1208 11-2-1966	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Asmopal Engineering Co., C-16, 17 Sri Ram Industrial Estate, Katrak Road, Wadala, Bombay-31.	Three-phase induction motors up to 3 hp only	IS: 325-1961 Specification for three-phase induction motors (second revision).											
58	CM/L-1210 15-2-1966	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. Annapurna Biscuits (Mfg) Co. 84/67 G.T. Road, Kanpur.	Biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits) of the following varieties: Glucose, Royal special cream, Maltine, Banbury, Energy, and Thin arrowroot	IS: 1011-1957 Specification for biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits).											

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
59	CM/L-1211 16-2-1966	1-3-67	31-8-67	M/s. Fordham Pressing (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Agra Road, Near Pipe Line, Ghatkopar, Bombay-77 having their office at Jamabhay Mansion, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay-1.	Pressed steel flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) high-level and low-level, 12.5 litre capacity	IS:774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (second revision).
60	CM/L-1213 25-2-1966	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. Hindusthan Mineral Products Co. Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 27, Manganese Depot, Sewri, Bombay-15 having their Regd Office at 111 Industrial Area, Sion, Bombay-22.	DDT dusting powders	IS:564-1961 Specification for DDT dusting powders.
61	CM/L-1217 28-2-1966	1-3-67	29-2-68	M/s. United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd., 6/9 Trichy Road, Coimbatore	Soluble coffee powder	IS: 2791-1964 Specification for soluble coffee powder.

[No. MD/33: 16/A.]

New Delhi, the 14th March 1967

S.O. 1040—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended in 1961, 1962 and 1964, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for Burners for oil pressure stoves, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has/have been determined and the fee (s) shall come into force with effect from 27 February 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/ Class of Products	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Burners for oil pressure stoves	IS: 1342-1964 Specification for oil pressure stoves (revised)	Ten pieces	5 Paise

(No. MD/18: 2.)

A: APRIL 1, 1967/CHAITRA II, 1989

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1967

S.O. 1041.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (I) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that IS: 1119-1957 Indian standard specification for reversible protected type two-pin plugs and sockets with earthing connections, establishment of which was notified *vide* S.O. 278 dated 3rd March, 1958, in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated 22nd March, 1958, is hereby cancelled.

[No. MD/13:7.]

S. K. SEN,
Deputy Director General.

MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

New Delhi, the 18th March 1967

S.O. 1042/ESS. COMM/IRON & STEEL-2(c).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (c) of clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering No. S.O. 1525/ESS. COMM/IRON & STEEL-2 (c) dated the 29th April, 1964.

In the schedule annexed to the said notification, in column 2 of S. Nos. 1 and 2 thereof, under *Madhya Pradesh*, the following entries shall replace the existing entries, namely:—

For (1) Director, Civil Supplies and (2) Dy. Directors of Civil Supplies.

Read (1) Director of Food and Civil Supplies, and (2) Dy. Director of Food and Civil Supplies.

[No. SC(I)-1(13)/67.]

A. N. RAJAGOPALAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 21st March 1967

S.O. 1043.—The following draft of rules further to amend the Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 20th April, 1967.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid date, will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Cotton Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1967.
2. In the Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, in Schedule I, against item VIII, after entry 9 in Column 2, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—
“10. Suyodhar”.

[No. F. 13-9/67-AM.]

B. D. KAPUR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**(Department of Health)***New Delhi, the 18th March, 1967*

S.O. 1044.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to the post of Telephone Operator in the Directorate General of Health Services namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(i) These rules may be called the Directorate General of Health Services (Telephone Operator), Recruitment Rules, 1966. (ii) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official gazette.

2. Application.—These rules shall apply to the post specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto.

3. Number, Classification and scale of pay.—The number of post, its classification and the scale of pay attached thereto shall be specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Schedule.

4. Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.—The method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications and other matters relating thereto shall be as specified in columns 5 to 12 of the Schedule aforesaid.

Provided that the upper age-limit prescribed for direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of person belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes or other special category of persons, in accordance with the orders issued from time to time by the Central Government.

5. Disqualification.—(a) No person, who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life-time of such spouse shall be eligible for appointment to the said post, and

(b) No woman, whose marriage is void by reason of husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has wife living at the time of such marriage shall be eligible for appointment to the said post:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for so ordering exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

SCHEDULE

Name of post	No. of posts.	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post.	Age limit for direct recruitment.	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruitments.	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment, will apply in the case of promotees.	Period of probation if any.	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or transfer and percentage of vacancies to be filled by various methods.	In case of recruitment by promotion transfer, grades from which the promotion transfer made.	Circumstances in which UPSC is to be consulted in making recruitment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Telephone Operator	3	General Central Service Class III Non-gazetted Non-ministerial.	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-5-180.	Not applicable	18 to 25 years.	Essential: (1) Matriculation or equivalent Qualification. (2) knowledge of operating a PBX telephone exchange Board (3) Experience as telephone operator — 3 months.	Not applicable.	Two years	100% by direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

[No. F.38-40/66-Estt.(P).]

K. SATYANARAYANA, Under Secy.

(Department of Health)*New Delhi, the 20th March 1967*

S.O. 1045.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department also by clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, hereby makes the following amendment to the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, as continued in force under articles 313 and 372 of the Constitution and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, namely:—

1. (i) These rules may be called the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1967.

(ii) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, to sub-rule (ii) of rule 3 and sub-rule (2) of Rule 6, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that the controlling officer shall reject any claim if he is not satisfied with its genuineness on the facts and circumstances of each case.”.

[No. F. 29-1/67-MA.]

R. MURTHI, Under Secy.

(Department of Health)*New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967*

S.O. 1046.—Whereas in pursuance of Clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), the Central Government has nominated Dr. P. K. Dutta, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, as a member of the Central Committee for Food Standards *vice* Dr. A. R. Sundarajan resigned;

And, whereas, in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the State Government of Gujarat has nominated Dr. T. J. Boman, Officer-in-Charge, Public Health Laboratory, Baroda, as a member of the said Committee representing that Government *vice* Dr. M. J. Bhatt resigned;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. SRO-1236, dated the 1st June, 1955, namely:—

In the said notification,—

(a) for the entry against item 3, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Dr. P. K. Dutta, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta”;

(b) for the entry against item 22, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Dr. T. J. Boman, Officer-in-Charge, Public Health Laboratory, Baroda.”

[No. F. 14-69/64-PH.]

M. C. JAIN, Under Secy.

(Deptt. of Health)**ORDER***New Delhi, the 14th March, 1967*

S.O. 1047.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 10 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, and all other powers hereunto enabling, the President hereby rescinds the order of the Government

of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health) No. F.16-3/65-CHS (Pt. II) dated the 16th January, 1967.

[No. F.16-3/65-CHS(Pt. II).]

GOVIND NARAIN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & SHIPPING

(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 25th March 1967

S.O. 1048.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bombay Act 6 of 1879), the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a period of two years from the 1st April, 1967:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri S. R. Kulkarni | } Representatives of Labour |
| 2. Shri S. K. Shetye | |

[No. 8-PG(193)/66.]

K. L. GUPTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Delhi, the 6th March 1967

S.O. 1049.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. S.O. 3822, dated the 2nd December, 1966, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to declare the areas near or adjoining the protected monument and specified in the Schedule attached hereto to be a prohibited area for purposes of construction;

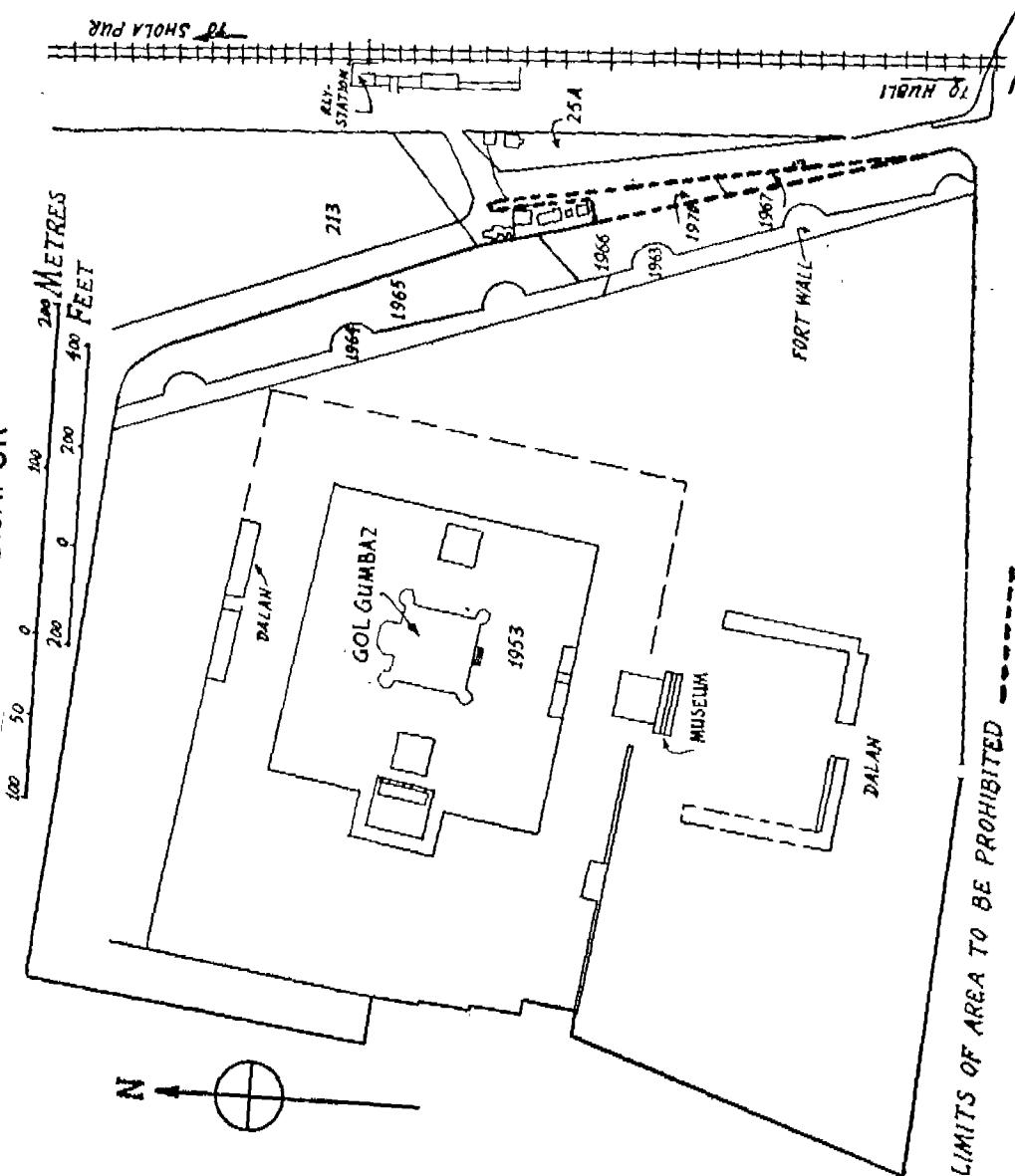
And, whereas no objections have been received to the making of such a declaration;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 32 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959, the Central Government hereby declares the said areas to be prohibited areas for purposes of construction.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	State	District	Tahsil/ Taluk	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be declared prohibited	Area	Ownership	Details of modern construc- tion if any in the area to be declared prohibited	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mysore	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	Fort wall near Gol Gumbaz.	Part of survey plot Nos. 1970 and 1967 as shown in the plan repro- duced below.	25 Guntas of sur- vey plot No. 1970 and 10 Guntas of survey plot No. 1967.	Survey plot No. 1970— Taluka Develop- ment Board and Municipality and survey plot No. 1967—Harve Sabapati.	Nil	The total areas of survey plot Nos. 1970 and 1967 are 1 acre and 4 Guntas and 8 Acres and 4 Guntas respectively.

SITE PLAN OF GOL-GUMBAZ BIJAPUR



New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1967

S.O. 1050.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient and historical monument specified in the Schedule below has ceased to be of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares that the said monument has ceased to be of national importance for the purposes of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	State	District	Locality	Name of monument	Protection No. and date	Notified if any
					(i) Preliminary (ii) Confirmatory (iii) Subsequent	
1	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Aundha	Nagnath temple.	The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951.	

[No. F.4/42/64-CAI(I).]
SHARDA RAO (Mrs.),
Assistant Educational Adviser.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 18th March 1967

S.O. 1051.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 31st March, 1967, as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Sitapur Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-13/67-PHB.]

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1967

S.O. 1052.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 15th April, 1967, as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Koyali Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-12/67-PHB.]

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1967

S.O. 1053.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16th April 1967, as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Bhimavaram Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-16/67-PHB(5).]

D. R. BAHL,
Assistant Director-General (PHB).

संचार विभाग

(डाक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च 1967

एस० ओ० 1054—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने सोतापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 31-3-67 से प्रमापित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[5-13/67 पी० एच० बी०]

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 1967

एस० ओ० 1055—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627 दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गये 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने कोयली टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 15-4-67 से प्रमापित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[5-12/67 पी०एच०बी०]

नई दिल्ली, 23 मार्च 1967

एस० ओ० 1056.—स्थायी आदेश क्रम संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने भोमावर्म टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 8 अप्रैल 1967 से प्रमापित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[5-16/67 पी० एच० बी० (5)]

डी० आर० बहल,

सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०)।

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

(Department of Works and Housing)

New Delhi, the 20th March, 1967

S.O. 1057.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) and further to the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development notification No. 18011(10)/66-UD, (Vol. II), dated the 22nd December, 1966, the Central Government hereby directs that the powers of that Government under the provisions of the Act, mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall, subject to the control of the Central Government and until further orders, also be exercised by the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi.

SCHEDULE

1. All powers exercisable by the Central Government under section 3, subject to the proviso that the appointment of the Vice Chairman, the Finance and

Accounts Member and the Engineer Member will require the approval of the Central Government.

2. Sub-section (3) of section 23.
3. Sub-section (1) of section 25.
4. Section 57.

[No. 18011(10)/66-UD-Vol. II.]

R. C. MEHRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 16th March 1967

S.O. 1058.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and sub-rule (3) of rule 8 read with sub-rule 2 of rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. Mabel B. Fonseca as a member of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Bombay, with immediate effect.

[No. F. 11/4/66-FC.]

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1967

S.O. 1059.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the exhibition of the film, the name and other details of which are given below and in respect of which a certificate for public exhibition has been granted by the Central Board of Film Censors, be suspended for a period of two months with effect from the date of issue of this notification:—

S. No.	Name of the Film	No. and date of Certificate	Name and address of the person in whose favour the Certificate has been granted.
1.	World by Night No. 2	1348-A, Dt. 15-1-63	Warner Brothers, First National Pictures, Eros Cinema Building, 42 Queen's Road, Bombay-1.

[No.F. 9/18/65-F(C).]

R. L. JAIN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 14th March 1967

S.O. 1060.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 5A of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints the Senior Technical Assistant, Office of the Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan, Jaipur as prescribed authority for purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (1A) of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

[No. F. 12/19/64-PR.]

F. N. SANYAL, Under Secy.

(Department of Industrial Development)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 27th March 1967

S.O. 1061.—IDRA/6/67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), read with Rules

5(1) and 8 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government, hereby appoints Shri N. T. Gopala Iyengar, Officer on Special Duty in the Directorate General of Technical Development, to be a member of the Development Council established by the order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry No. S.O. 940, dated the 21st March, 1966, for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Automobiles, Automobiles Ancillary Industries, Transport Vehicles Industries, Tractors and Earth-Moving Equipment and Internal Combustion Engines, and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said order, namely:—

for the entry:—

"19. Shri K. S. Ramaswami, Senior Industrial Adviser (Auto) Directorate General of Technical Development, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi."

The following name shall be substituted:—

"19. Shri N. T. Gopala Iyengar, Officer on Special Duty, Directorate General of Technical Development, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi".

[No. 1(93)/65-A.E.Ind.(I).]

S. R. KAPUR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

CERTIFICATE

New Delhi, the 18th March 1967

S.O. 1062.—This is to certify that, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 82 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government have decided that the crude oil pipe line including the Pumping Stations and Power Stations thereon from the oilfield of Naharkatia to the petroleum refineries at Noonmati, Gauhati and Barauni owned by M/s. Oil India Limited is a mine within the meaning of the said Act.

[No. 6/1/66/MI.]

P. C. MATHEW, Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 18th March 1967

S.O. 1063.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 83 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3699, dated the 22nd November, 1965, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, item No. 2 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

(Amendment No. 2)

[No. 6/1/66/MI.]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 20th March 1967

S.O. 1064.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. R. K. S. and Company Lessees, Moola Factory, Tadpatri, Anantapur District (Andhra Pradesh) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of August 1968.

[No. 8(3)67-PF-II.]

S.O. 1065.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kissenlall Bangur, 199, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-8, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st day of March, 1967.

[No. 8/15/67/PFII.]

S.O. 1066.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 26th day of March, 1967 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81, which have already been brought into force] of the said Act, shall come into force in the following area in the State of Haryana, namely :—

Village	Had Bast No.
Joria (P.O. Yamuna Nagar)	219

[No. F. 13(4)/67-HI.]

S.O. 1067.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of the section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 26th day of March, 1967 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely :—

1. All the villages of Hyderabad Urban Taluk including Malkajgiri and Maula Ali villages.
2. The Revenue villages of Moosapet, Balanagar and Lingampalli and Alwal in Hyderabad West Taluk.
3. The Revenue villages of Saronagar, Uppal, Ramantapoor and Nacharam of Hyderabad East Taluk.
4. The Revenue villages of Kutbullahpoor and Mallapuram of Medchal Taluk.

[No. F. 13(5)/67-HI.]

New Delhi, the 21st March 1967

S.O. 1068.—Whereas the State Government of Maharashtra has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 (34 of 1948), nominated Shri S. V. Bhawe, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department Bombay to represent that State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in place of Shri Madhav V. Rajwade;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of

Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)
No. S.O. 2551 dated the 9th August, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading “(Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section 4)”, for the entry against item 15, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shri S. V. Bhave,
Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra,
Industries and Labour Department
Sachivalaya, Bombay-32”.

[No. F. 3/18/66-HI.]

S.O. 1069.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5D of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 743, dated the 24th February, 1967, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. K. Wadhawan as the Central Provident Fund Commissioner with effect from the 8th March, 1967.

[No. 15(1)/67-PFI(i).]

S.O. 1070.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. K. Wadhawan to be an Inspector for the territories to which the said Act extends for the purposes of the said Act or of any Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of, the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field, or a controlled industry.

[No. 15(1)/67-PF-I(ii).]

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967

S.O. 1071.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as the Kapurthala Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Kapurthala have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. 8(23)67-PF-II.]

S.O. 1072.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ravi Brothers Private Limited, Kashmere Gate, Behind St James Church, Delhi-6 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. 8(14)66-PF-II.]

S.O. 1073.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Lakshmi Katha Factory Najibabad (Uttar Pradesh) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st April, 1967.

[No. 8(10)66-PF. II.]

S.O. 1074.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Mill Stores Manufacturing and Trading Company, Punjabwadi, Sion—Trombay Road, Bombay-71 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees'

Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

3. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1966.

[No. 8(17)/66-PF-II.]

New Delhi, the 27th March 1967

S.O. 1075.—In pursuance of clauses (c) and (d) respectively of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri J. P. Sharma and Amanat Ali as the members of the Regional Committee for the State of Bihar and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1380, dated the 4th July, 1953, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entries in the second column against serial numbers 6 and 9 the entries, "Shri J. P. Sharma, Messrs. Hurdutt Roy Jute Mills Private Limited, P.O. Katihar, District Purnea" and "Shri Amanat Ali, President, Hatia Workers' Union, Ranchi." shall respectively be substituted.

[No. 12(7)/64/PF-II.]

S.O. 1076.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the Damodar Valley Corporation sub-station, Howrah, from all the provisions of the said Act except chapter VA thereof, for a further period up to and including the 31st March, 1968.

[No. F. 6/19/65-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 18th March 1967

S.O. 1077.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Messrs Karamchand Thapar and Brothers, (Coal Sales) Limited Madras and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 10th March, 1967.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.

Thursday the 23rd day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Seven.

PRESENT:

Sri B. S. Somasundaram, B.A., B.L., Industrial Tribunal.

I.D. No. 81 of 1966.

[Between the workmen and the management of M/s. Karamchand Thapar & Brothers (Coal Sales) Ltd., Madras-1.]

BETWEEN:

The General Secretary, Madras Port and Dock Workers' Congress, 11, Philips Street, Madras-1.

AND

The General Manager, Messrs. Karamchand Thapar and Bros., (Coal Sales) Ltd., 7, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.

REFERENCE:

(1) Order No. 28/64/66 LRIV dated 18th July, 1966, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.

- (2) Order No. 28(64)(66) LRIV dated 20th October, 1966, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on this day for final hearing, upon perusing the claim and counter statements and upon hearing the arguments of Sri P. T. Ramalingam for Sri S. M. Narayanan, General Secretary of the Union for the union and of Sri K. Rangavajjula, Advocate for the Management and the parties having made a joint endorsement on the claim statement praying for an award in terms thereof, the Tribunal made the following

AWARD

This dispute which relates to the termination of one Sri S. R. Munirathnam, Dump Clerk employed by Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd., Madras, has been referred to this tribunal by the Government of India originally as per their Order No. 28/64/66 LRIV dated 18th July, 1966, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, in the name of Sri O. V. Balaswamy, the then Industrial Tribunal. Subsequently as per Order No. 28/64/66 LRIV dated 20th October, 1966, the Government of India have transferred the said dispute in my name, on my taking charge as Industrial Tribunal.

2. The union has filed a claim statement averring that the management's action in terminating the services of Sri S. R. Munirathnam is illegal, unjust and repugnant to the principles of natural justice inasmuch as no specific charges were framed against him and no proper enquiry was conducted. The management has also filed a counter statement denying the allegations made by the union and averring that the dismissal is valid, as the explanation submitted by the worker was not satisfactory.

3. But when the case was taken up to-day for hearing, the parties have made a joint endorsement on the claim statement which is as below:—

“By consent.

The order of dismissal may be set aside and reinstatement of Shri Munirathnam ordered with back wages. Parties to bear their costs.”.

This endorsement has been signed by Sri S. R. Munirathnam and also by the management.

4. In view of the above endorsement, I hold that the order of dismissal is not valid and it is therefore set aside. Sri S. R. Munirathnam is ordered to be reinstated with back wages. There will be an award accordingly. The parties to bear their costs.

Witnesses examined on both sides: Nil.

Documents marked on both sides: Nil.

(Sd.) B. S. SOMASUNDARAM,
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 28(64)/66-LR. IV.]

New Delhi, the 27th March 1967

S.O. 1078.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ernakulam in respect of an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 20th March, 1967.

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ALLEPPEY

Dated this the 10th day of March, Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT:

Shri K. P. M. Sheriff, B.Sc., B.L.,
(Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal constituted by the Central Government)

In,

Industrial Dispute No. 1/1966 (Central)

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Limited, Trichur

AND

Their workmen, now represented by the Catholic Syrian Bank Employees' Union, Ernakulam.

REPRESENTATIONS:

Shri V. U. Joseph, Advocate, Ernakulam—*For Management.*

Shri M. P. Menor, Advocate, Ernakulam—*For Union.*

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and Clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government constituted an Industrial Tribunal with Sri K. P. M. Sheriff as the Presiding Officer having its Headquarters at Ernakulam and referred the dispute between the Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd., Trichur and their workmen for adjudication by an order dated 17th March, 1966. The matters referred for adjudication are as follows:—

- 1 Whether the ex-employees of the Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Limited, Trichur whose names and designations are given below are entitled to payment of bonus in respect of the accounting year ending 31st December, 1964?

Name	Designation
1. P. L. Jose	Clerk.
2. P. K. Jose	Clerk.
3. L. P. Lonappan	Clerk
4. C. K. John	Clerk.
5. C. K. Devassy	Clerk.
6. P. C. Jose	Clerk
7. P. Krishnan Nair	Peon.
8. T. I. Jose	Peon.
9. P. K. Narayanaswamy Rowth	Clerk.
10. P. N. Venkatarama Sharma	Clerk.
11. V. S. Desaradhan	Peon.
12. S. Ramalingam	Peon.
13. C. A. Jose	Clerk.
14. V. P. Ouseph Unni	Cashier.
15. T. R. Francis	Clerk.
16. N. L. Jose	Clerk.
17. M. Balakrishnan Nair	Peon.
18. T. B. Aboobacker	Peon.
19. P. A. Antony	Cashier.
20. N. A. Sankarankutty	Cashier.
21. M. J. Joseph	Cashier.
22. N. Ramankutty	Peon.
23. T. D. Lazar	Peon.
24. P. J. John	Clerk.
25. C. J. Paul	Clerk.
26. K. V. Mathew	Clerk.
27. K. T. Thomas	Peon.

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Name	Designation
28. K. A. Joseph	Peon.
29. E. D. Joseph	Clerk.
30. M. K. Antony	Clerk.
31. M. K. Joseph	Clerk.
32. P. A. Jose	Clerk.
33. N. P. Lonappan	Peon.
34. V. P. Devassy	Peon.
35. A. T. Pilouse	Peon.
36. M. K. Antony	Peon.
37. P. R. George	Clerk.
38. N. C. Ittiachan	Peon.
39. John P. Thottungal	Clerk.
40. P. A. Thomas	Peon.
41. P. C. Verghese	Peon.
42. T. V. Chakappan	Peon.
43. J. J. Parackel	Clerk.
44. K. P. Mathew	Accountant.
45. T. J. Thomas	Clerk.
46. P. K. Devassy	Clerk.
47. P. D. Johnny	Cashier.

2. If so, to what extent and to what other relief, if any are the said workmen entitled?

2. The Secretary of the Catholic Syrian Bank Employees' Union, Ernakulam, submitted the claim statement for and on behalf of the workmen involved in this dispute. The case set up by the workmen is as follows:—

The Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd., Trichur was carrying on banking and other business till 28th February 1965, for a number of years and were employing a large number of employees. The Management transferred its banking assets and liabilities to the Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., Trichur with effect from 1st March 1965 and the employees were also absorbed in the services of the latter Bank. On 17th July 1965 the ex-employees of the Management acting through the Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Employees' Association, Trichur demanded of the Management that bonus for the year 1964 and also for the period between 1st January 1965 to 28th February 1965 should be paid. On 3rd October 1965 the Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Employees' Association was dissolved and it authorised the Catholic Syrian Bank Employees' Union to take up and pursue the matter with the Management in view of the fact that all the employees concerned had become employees of the Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., and were joining the Catholic Syrian Bank Employees' Union as members. This Union accordingly pursued the matter and since no settlement was arrived at inspite of conciliation proceedings, the present reference has been made by the Government of India as per order dated 17th March, 1966.

The 47 employees of the Management named under Issue No. 1 are entitled to payment of the minimum bonus prescribed under Section 10 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for the year ending 31st December, 1964. The 47 employees had worked under the Management for the whole of the year 1964 and the Management was employing more than 20 persons during the period. Thus the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is applicable to the claim raised under Section 10 read with Section 33 and the employees are entitled to 4 per cent minimum bonus or Rs. 40 whichever is higher.

3. The Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd., Trichur, submitted their reply statement in which they have contended as under:—

The employer Corporation is not liable to pay any bonus to its ex-employees either under the Payment of Bonus Ordinance III of 1965 or under the Payment of Bonus Act XXI of 1965. The Ordinance of 1965 came into force only on 22nd May 1965. The Corporation stopped its business on 28th February 1965 and transferred its assets and liabilities to the Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., Trichur. The employees of the Corporation having joined the Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., Trichur on 1st March 1965 they are not employees of the Corporation when Ordinance III of 1965 came into force and thereafter also. Thus there is no employer-employee relationship contemplated under the law in force. Further

the employees involved in this dispute have furnished letters of undertaking declaring that they have accepted all the dues in full and final settlement except the provident fund claims from the Corporation. Therefore barring the claim of provident fund all other claims of the employees stood satisfied, abandoned or closed. Neither the Ordinance nor the Bonus Act has given any benefit to the ex-employees like the present applicants and Section 33 of the Payment of Bonus Act has no application to the present case.

The law in question is applicable only to a running establishment capable of adjustments as contemplated under Section 15 of the Ordinance and the Act, whereas the Corporation is in the process of liquidation from 1st March 1965 onwards doing no business under orders of the Reserve Bank of India. The only law that is applicable in this dispute is the Bombay Formula. But the Corporation has suffered loss and there is no available surplus to pay bonus. The Corporation does not have any assets at present since all the assets and liabilities were transferred and if at all the liability of payment of bonus arises this is a fit case where the appropriate Government will have to pass orders for exemption under Section 36 of the Act.

The Corporation concluded the statement with a prayer that the contentions of the Corporation may be accepted and an award passed rejecting the claim of the ex-employees.

4. The workmen represented by the Union submitted a rejoinder in which they have traversed and repudiated all the allegations and assertions of the Management as specified in their reply statement.

5. The case came up for evidence and the Union examined WW1 in chief and marked Exts. W1 to W5. The cross-examination was adjourned on request of the Management and after prolonged talk of compromise the parties filed a joint deed of settlement on 8th March 1967 which is shown below as annexure. Since the terms of the deed of settlement appear to be just and reasonable I pass this award in terms specified in the said deed. This award shall come into force on the expiry of thirty days after its publication in the Gazette of India.

Alleppey,
10-3-1967.

K. P. M. SHERIFF,
Industrial Tribunal.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE ALLEPPEY INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)

I.D. 1/66

BETWEEN

The Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd., Trichur

AND

Their workmen, now represented by the Catholic Syrian Bank Employees' Union, Ernakulam.

Deed of Settlement

The above industrial dispute is settled on the Management agreeing to pay and the Union conceding to accept Rs. 1,880 (One thousand eight hundred and eighty only) in full settlement of all the claims of the workers. This amount has already been paid to the Union Advocate Shri M. P. Menon and separate receipt taken from him.

Dated this the 7th day of March, 1967.

For The Indian Insurance & Banking
Corporation Ltd.

Sd.

Director.

Sd.

(Advocate V. U. JOSEPH).

Sd/-

Union Secretary
(K. KARUNAKARAN).

Sd/-

(Advocate M. P. MENON).

APPENDIX

Witnesses examined on the Management's side:	Nil.
Witnesses examined on the Workmen's side:	WW1 Shri K. Karunakaran.
Exhibits marked on the Management's side:	Nil.
Exhibits marked on the Workmen's side:	

Ext. W1—Copy of a letter dated 18th November 1965 sent to the Conciliation Officer (Central) by the Union General Secretary.

Ext. W2—The letter of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Ernakulam addressed to the Union dated 22nd November, 1965.

Ext. W3—The letter of the Union dated 30th November 1965 addressed to the Conciliation Officer (Central).

Ext. W4—Copy of the conciliation report dated 22nd January, 1966.

Ext. W5—A list showing the staff of the Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd., Trichur.

K. P. M. SHERIFF,
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 51(6)/66-LRIV.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 18th March 1967

S.O. 1079.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Diamond China Clay Mines, Karanjia (Chaibasa) Post Office Chaibasa, District Singhbhum, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of the Diamond China Clay Mines, Post Office Chaibasa, District Singhbhum in dismissing the following workmen from service with effect from the 20th August, 1966, was justified?

1. Shri Harish Chandra Nag.
2. Shri Kushno Mahar.
3. Shri Gura Sao.
4. Shri Jantur Laguri.
5. Shri Arijun Nag.
6. Shri Sahadeya Laguri.
7. Shri Ganga Bhaji.
8. Shri Lukna Laghuri.
9. Shri Murgi Bobonga.
10. Shri Hari Thela.
11. Shri Srihari Dumad.

If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 36/18/66-LR, I.]

S.O. 1080.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs Karam Chand Thapper and Brothers (Coal Sales) Limited, Madras and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri B. S. Somasundram shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the monthly paid workers employed by Messrs Karam Chand Thapper and Brothers (Coal Sales) Limited, "Safaiya Chambers", 7, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 in their coal sales depot in the Madras Harbour premises are entitled to the benefits accruing from the interim recommendations of the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers vide Government of India Ministry of Labour Employment Resolutions No. WB-21 (13)/65 dated 27th April, 1965, WB-21(14)/66 dated the 19th October, 1966 and No. WB-21(36)/65 dated the 16th Ju'y, 1966?

[No. 28(8)/67-LR. III.]

New Delhi, the 21st March 1967

S.O. 1081.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri B. S. Somasundaram shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the seniority of Sarvashri V. R. Kundapur, M. Ramaswamy, B. S. Sankaranarayana Rao and U. K. Mahalingam, Supervisors, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Southern Circle, Madras as given in the seniority list reproduced below has been correctly fixed? If not, what should be the seniority of these four employees in relation to the other employees whose names are mentioned in the said list.

<i>Name of the employee promoted as supervisor.</i>	<i>Date of promotion</i>
1. Shri R. Subramaniam	5-12-1958.
2. " T. S. T. Chari	6-2-1959.
3. " N. Vijendran	23-3-1959.
4. " A. S. Sangameswaran	8-7-1959.
5. " C. S. Ramaswamy	11-9-1959.
6. " S. Somasundaram	16-11-1959.
7. " M. N. Nair	19-3-1960.
8. " L. Y. Ramasubramaniam	15-6-1960.
9. " V. Thyagarajan.	} 28-1-1966.
10. " V. R. Kundapur	
11. " B. S. Sankaranarayana Rao	
12. " U. K. Mahalingam	
13. " M. Ramaswamy	

[No. 51(6)/67-LR.III.]

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967

S.O. 1082.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Quarry of the Associated Cement Companies, at Balasiner District Kaira and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. (1) Whether the workmen of the following categories who are required to work in the open should be provided with a woollen jersey during the Winter season?
 - (i) Dumper Driver (ii) Shovel Driver (iii) Tractor Driver (iv) Motor Driver (v) Yard Master (vi) Overman (vii) Pointsman (viii) Bulldozer Driver (ix) Diesel Loco Driver (x) Helpers working in the night shift on Shovels, Dumpers, Bulldozers etc. (xi) Filfers working in the night shift.
- (2) Whether the workmen should be allowed to accumulate sick leave with pay upto 45 days and if so, with effect from which date?
- (3) Whether Shrimati Narmadaben working in the dispensary of the quarry as a helper should be provided with two sets of clothes consisting of 2 white saris, 2 white blouses and 2 petticoats in a year for the performance of her duties?
- (4) Whether the demand of the Union that Shri Nathalal Some Ticket No. 125 be posted as Sarang *vice* Shri Lalbhai Jiva retired is justified?
2. If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 36/1/66-LR-I.]

New Delhi, the 25th March 1967

S.O. 1083.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Co. Ltd., Dalmianagar and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (a) Whether the dismissal of Shri Deonandan Prasad, Chargeman, Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Workshop, Dalmianagar, with effect from 25th January, 1966, by the Management of the said workshop is justified?
- (b) If not to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/40/66-LR.IV.]

New Delhi, the 27th March 1967

S.O. 1084.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Messrs Bomanji Dhunjibhoy Private Limited, Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of Messrs Bomanji Dhunjibhoy (Private) Limited, Bombay, is justified in not implementing the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Employees at

Major Ports? If not, to what relief are the dock employees of the management entitled?

- (2) Whether the Scheme of gratuity in force in the aforementioned company requires any improvement? If so, in what manner?

[No. 28(91)/66-LRIV.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 18th March 1967

S.O. 1085.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Samla Dalurband Colliery, Post Office Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE No. 14 of 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Samla Dalurband Colliery,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Shri Banwari Lal Agarwalla, Director.

On behalf of Workmen.—Shri Nikhil Ranjan Roy with Shri Rameswar Singh, Act. Genl. Secretary.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/28/65-LR. II dated 3rd April, 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Samla Dalurband Colliery, P.O. Pandaveshwar, Dist., Burdwan, and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

“Whether the action of the management of Samla Dalurband Colliery in terminating the services of their workmen S/Shri Ram Balak Singh, Ganawari Paswan, Kailash Singh and Dhaneswar Singh with effect from the 16th June, 1964, was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”.

2. Of the 4 workmen, Ram Balak Singh was a trammer Sirdar and the three other, namely Ganawari Paswan, Kailash Singh and Dhaneswar Singh were trammers. According to the union, they all had put in service for 7 or 8 years but as they were active members of the Khan Sharmik Congress and had submitted a representation on 10th June, 1964, to the Conciliation Officer, Raniganj and Labour Inspector, Ukhra, about certain grievances, the management stopped them from working from 16th June, 1964, without drawing up proceedings against them. According to the case of the management, they were not aware whether the workmen or any of them were members of any union, but they were absent without leave for more than 10 days from 16th June, 1964, and accordingly chargesheets were drawn up against them and served on them. An enquiry was held in their presence and on the result of the enquiry they were dismissed with effect from 14th July, 1964.

3. The dispute however has been settled amicably out of court. On 7th March, 1967, the date fixed for hearing of the reference case, the parties reported that terms of compromise had been settled and a joint petition would be filed within 3 days. Accordingly, 3 days' time was allowed and on 10th March, 1967, the parties filed a petition of compromise. By the terms thereof, 2 of the workmen, namely Ram Balak Singh and Ganawari Paswan are to be reinstated with effect

from 15th March, 1967, the period of unemployment being treated as a period of leave without pay, and the other two workmen, Kailash Singh and Dhaneswar Singh will be paid Rs. 300 each as ex-gratia payment within a fortnight from 10th March, 1967, the date of submission of the petition of compromise before the tribunal. The terms settled must be considered favourable so far as the workmen are concerned and the employers have accepted the terms for ensuring industrial peace. The terms are therefore accepted and an award is made in terms of the petition of compromise which shall form part of the award.

Parties will bear their own costs.

Dated, 10th March, 1967.

Sd/- S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2,
CALCUTTA.

IN THE MATTER OF REFERENCE No. 14 OF 1966.

AND

In the matter of an industrial dispute.

BETWEEN:

Employers in relation to Samla Dalurband Colliery, Pandaveswar, Burdwan,

AND

Their workmen represented by Khan Shramik Congress, Ukhra, Burdwan.

The humble petition of both Parties above named:

Most respectfully sheweth:

1. That the parties abovenamed have come to an amicable settlement in respect of the dispute pending adjudication before the Tribunal on the following terms and conditions:

- (a) That Shri Ram Balak Singh and Shri Ganawari Paswan shall be reinstated with effect from 15th March, 1967, and the period of their unemployment shall be treated as leave without pay.
- (b) That Shri Kailash Singh and Shri Dhaneswar Singh accept termination of their services and the employers agree to pay each of them a lump amount of Rupees Three hundred (Rs. 300) only as ex-gratia payment. The payment shall be made within a fortnight from date.

Your petitioners pray that your Lordship will be pleased to dispose of the matter accordingly incorporating the terms of the settlement in the award.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated, 10th March, 1967.

For Employers,
B. L. AGARWALA,
Director,
Samla Dalurband Colliery,
10-3-67.

For Workmen.
RAMESWAR SINGH,
General Secretary,
Khan Shramik Congress.
10-3-1967.

[No. 6/28/65-LRII.]

S.O. 1086.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, Post Office Disergarh, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE No. 87 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery.

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. SEN.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Shri D. N. Chakravorty, Dy., Labour Adviser.

On behalf of Workmen.—Shri Jayanta Poddar, Asstt., Secretary of the Union.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/2/66-LRII dated 17th February, 1966, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, P.O. Disergarh, Dist., Burdwan, and their workmen in respect of the subject matter specified in the schedule:

"Whether the management of Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery was justified in refusing to provide work to the following workmen on the dates noted against each?

1. Chandrika, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
2. Dhora, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
3. Ramjee, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
4. Bhuindhar, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
5. Basdeo, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
6. Biseswar, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
7. Baijnath, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
8. Ingul, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
9. Shamla, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
10. Nago, First shift on 11th August, 1965.
11. Chandrika, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
12. Dhora, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
13. Ramjee, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
14. Bhuindhar, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
15. Basdeo, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
16. Biseswar, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
17. Ingul, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
18. Nago, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
19. Akbar, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
20. Ramphyari, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
21. Barsati, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
22. Bansi, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
23. Sadhu, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
24. Sarje, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
25. Kesari, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
26. Hari, First shift on 18th October, 1965.
27. Lutta, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
28. Kali, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
29. Bifan, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
30. Janki, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
31. Shewdhani, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
32. Raiyasat, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
33. Ramandan, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
34. Punow, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
35. Gope, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
36. Akal, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
37. Madan, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
38. Munshi, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
39. Sahadeo, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
40. Baijnath, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
41. Gurkan, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.
42. Shyama Lal, Second shift on 18th October, 1965.

If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2 As the above schedule shows, the first 10 workmen went to work in the first shift of 11th August, 1965, the next 16 workmen went to work in the first shift of 18th October, 1965, and 16 more workmen went to work in the second shift of 18th October, 1965. According to the union, these 42 went underground to work during their shifts, but although they remained underground during the whole of their shifts, they were not provided with any work. The management now ever refused to pay them wages for the dates in question on the plea that they had already earned the minimum guaranteed wage by 5 days' work. The union claimed full wages for the workmen for the days in question, but made reference to an arbitration award in a similar case where the arbitrator had awarded 75 per cent of their average wages for such a day when the workmen went for work but the management could not provide them with work.

3 The employers took the plea that the workmen Nos 1 to 10 and 28 mentioned in the schedule were not employed at Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery at all on 11th August, 1965; that workmen Nos 27, 29 and 30 were absent on 18th October, 1965, and that on 18th October, 1965, the workmen Nos 11 to 26 went underground during the first shift and the workmen Nos 31 to 42 went underground during the second shift and each set of workmen was offered work by making available sufficient coal as well as sufficient number of tubs but they refused to work.

4 The parties however have settled the dispute amicably and on 8th March, 1967, i.e., the date fixed for hearing of the reference case they filed a joint petition of settlement. It appears from the terms that all the workmen mentioned in the schedule are to be paid 75 per cent of their daily average earning in respect of disputed days and that the payment will be made at the office of the manager within one month from the date of filing the petition before the tribunal, i.e., from 8th March, 1967. The management has not pressed the objection that some of the workers were not in their employment on the days in question and that some were absent. The terms appear to be favourable to the workmen and are accepted and an award is made in terms of the petition of compromise which shall form part of the award.

Parties will bear their own costs

Dated 8th March, 1967

Sd/- S K SEN
Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO 2, CALCUTTA,

In the matter of Reference No 87 of 1966 in respect of the Industrial Dispute

BETWEEN

The Employers in relation to the Jamuria A & B Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, P O Disergarh, Distt Burdwan

AND

Their Workmen

The humble petition submitted jointly by the parties most respectfully sheweth —

That without prejudice to the respective contention of the parties the above reference has been amicably settled on the following terms —

- (1) That all the workers named in the Schedule to the Reference will be paid 75 per cent of their daily average earning in respect of the disputed dates calculated on the basis of their earnings in the immediately preceding week.
- (2) That the aforesaid amount will be made available for payment at the office of the Manager, Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery within one month from the date of the filing of this petition before the Tribunal.
- (3) That the parties will bear their own costs

It is, therefore, prayed that the above compromise may kindly be recorded and an award passed in terms thereof.

For and on behalf of the workmen.

For and on behalf of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited Dishergarh P.O., Burdwan Distt:

Sd/- JAYANTI PODDAR,
2-3-67.

Sd/- Illegible.

Assistant Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress (HMS), Bengal Hotel. Asansol (Burdwan Distt.).

Chief Mining Engineer, Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, Dishergarh P.O., Burdwan Distt:

Dishergarh,

Dated the 2nd March, 1967.

[No. 6/2/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1087.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 83 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Shri D. N. Chakraverty, Dy., Labour Adviser.

On behalf of Workmen.—Shri Jayanta Poddar, Asstt., Secretary of the Union.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/1/66-LBII dated 14th February, 1966, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, P.O. Dishergarh, Dist. Burdwan, and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

“Whether the claim of the following underground workmen of Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery for payment of wages on account of the first shift on the 11th October, 1965, is justified? If so, to what relief are these workmen entitled?”

- (1) Shri Kali, (2) Shri Biphan, (3) Shri Janki, (4) Shri Lutta (5) Shewdhani, (6) Shri Riyasat, (7) Ramnandan, (8) Shri Madan, (9) Shri Punow, (10) Shri Gopi, (11) Shri Akal, (12) Shri Munshi, (13) Shri Sahadeo, (14) Shri Baijnath, (15) Shri Gurkan and (16) Shri Shyamlal”.

2. According to the union these workmen who were underground loaders employed at Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery went underground to join their work in the first shift of 11th October, 1965, and they were underground during the whole of the shift, but they were provided with no work as there was some breakdown in the section. They claimed their wages for that day but the management refused to pay them for that day and hence they raised the dispute through their union. According to the management, the 16 loaders went underground in the first shift of 11th October, 1965, but refused to work in a concerted manner although enough coal and tubs were available and when the munshi spoke to them, they gave the reason that the loaded tubs left by the previous shift had not been taken

out from the pit, in protest of which they were leaving the mine without working; and that subsequently they changed their ground and said that they would not put the tubs at the loading points but they wanted trammers to do that work for them. The management denied that there was any breakdown which prevented the management from providing the workmen with work.

3. The dispute has however been settled out of court amicably and the parties have filed a joint petition containing the terms of settlement. It has been decided that the workmen will be paid 75 per cent of their daily average earning for the date in question and that the amount will be paid at the office of the manager of the colliery within one month from the date of filing the petition of compromise before the tribunal, i.e., 8th March, 1967. The terms must be considered favourable for the workmen, and the terms of settlement are accepted and an award is made accordingly. The petition of compromise will form part of the award.

Parties will bear their own costs.

Dated, 8th March, 1967.

Sd./- S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

IN THE MATTER OF REFERENCE NO. 83 OF 1966

In respect of the Industrial Dispute.

BETWEEN

The Employers in relation to the Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery of Messrs
Equitable Coal Company Limited, P.O. Dishergarh, Dist. Bardwan.

AND

Their Workmen.

The humble petition submitted jointly by the parties most respectfully sheweth:—

That without prejudice to the respective contention of the parties the above reference has been amicably settled on the following terms:—

- (1) That the workers named in the Schedule to the reference will be paid 75 per cent of their daily average earning for 11th October, 1966, calculated on the basis of their earnings in the week preceding this date.
- (2) That the aforesaid amount will be made available for payment at the office of the Manager, Jamuria A and B Pits Colliery within one month from the date of the filing of this petition before the Tribunal.
3. That the parties will bear their own costs.

It is, therefore, prayed that the above compromise may kindly be recorded and an award passed in terms thereof.

For and on behalf of the Workmen.

For and on behalf of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited,
Dishergarh P.O., Bardwan District.

Sd/- JAYANTI PODDAR,
2-3-67.

Sd/- Illegible.

Assistant Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress (HMS) Bengal Hotel Asansol (Burdwan Distt.).

Chief Mining Engineer, Messrs Equitable Coal Company Ltd., Dishergarh P.O., Bardwan District.

Dishergarh,

Dated the 2nd March 1967.

S.O. 1088.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chinakuri 1 and 2 Pits Colliery of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office Disergarh, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 65 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Chinakuri 1 and 2 Pits Colliery of M/s. Bengal Coal Company Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen.—Shri N. R. Roy.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines..

AWARD

By Order No. 6/92/65-LRII dated 20th October 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chinakuri 1 and 2 Pits Colliery of M/s. Bengal Coal Company Ltd., P.O. Disergarh, Dist., Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Bisheswar Singh, Tyndal Mazdoor with effect from 9th January, 1965 by the management of Chinakuri 1 and 2 Pits Colliery of M/s. Bengal Coal Company Ltd., P.O. Disergarh, Dist., Burdwan, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The workman concerned, Shri Bisheswar Singh, served under the Chinakuri 1 and 2 Pits Colliery as a Tyndal Mazdoor for a number of years. On 8th January, 1965, he was arrested by the Police in connection with a dacoity case. He was released on bail on 26th January, 1965, and reported for duty on 27th January, 1965. He was however not permitted to join and a chargesheet was served on him for unauthorised absence without leave. The management did not consider the explanation satisfactory and by an order dated 5th March, 1965, dismissed the workman with retrospective effect from 9th January, 1965. Accordingly, the union took up his case before the Conciliation Officer and ultimately pressed for reference of the dispute for adjudication.

2. The management justified the dismissal by saying in the written statement that when the workman was arrested by the Police he could have sent an application to the Manager informing him of the circumstances and praying for leave, but he neglected to do so and in the circumstances the management was justified in dismissing the workman from the date of commencement of his unauthorised absence.

3. The parties however have settled the dispute amicably and on the date fixed for hearing, 10th March, 1967, they filed a joint petition of compromise. By the terms of settlement the employers shall pay to the workman, Bisheswar Singh, an *ex-gratia* payment equal to his wages for 4 months and the workman shall accept the amount in full and final settlement of his claims against the employers. The amount is to be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of petition of compromise before the tribunal, viz., 10th March, 1967.

4. The compromise must be considered as fair and reasonable. The management naturally does not want to re-employ a man who was suspected and arrested in a dacoity case but is making amendment for retrospective order of dismissal by paying 4 months' wages. Accordingly, the terms are accepted and an award is made in terms of the petition of settlement which shall form part of the award.

Parties will bear their own costs.

Dated, 10th March, 1967.

Sd./- S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2,
CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 65 OF 1966

BETWEEN:

Employers in relation to Chinakuri No. 1 and 2 Pits Colliery.

AND

Their workmen.

Joint Petition of Compromise

The parties aforesaid most respectfully beg to submit as under.

1. The parties have settled the dispute involved in the present reference by mutual negotiations on terms hereinafter stated.

2. The employers shall pay to Shri Bisheswar Singh, the workman herein-concerned, an *ex-gratia* amount equivalent to his wages for 4 (four) months.

3. The workman shall accept the said amount in full and final settlement of all his claims against the employers.

4. The said amount shall be paid within 15 days from the date of this agreement.

5. The parties shall bear their own costs of these proceedings.

6. The parties pray that the Tribunal may be pleased to give its award in the present reference in terms aforesaid.

(Sd.) Illegible.

Organising Secretary,

Colliery Mazdoor Union,

Representing the Workmen.

28th January, 1967. ...

6th March, 1967.

Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.,
by their Attorney.

GAUR CHARAN BOSE,

For the Employers,

28th January, 1967.

6th March, 1967.

[No. 6/92/65-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 20th March 1967

S.O. 1089.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the East Baraboni and Poniati Baraboni Collieries, Post Office Charanpur, Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the East Baraboni and Poniati Baraboni Collieries,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Shri J. D. Mukherjee, Genl., Secretary, Bharat Employers' Association.

On behalf of Workmen.—Shri N. R. Roy, Advocate.

: STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/18/64-LR II dated 14th July, 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the East Baraboni and Poniat Baraboni Collieries, P.O. Charanpur, Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the subject matters mentioned in the following schedule:

1. Whether the management of East Baraboni Coal Company (P) Limited and H. K. Nag's Poniat Baraboni Colliery was justified in dismissing the 4 workmen mentioned below, with effect from 15th January, 1964?

1. Shri Shyamdhari Rajbhar.
2. Shri Sevak Kurmi.
3. Shri Nami Bhar.
4. Shri Deosaran Rajbhar.

2. If not, to what relief are they or any of them entitled?

2. Out of the 4 workmen named in paragraph 1 of the schedule Shyamdhari Rajbhar, Sevak Kurmi and Nami Bhar were employed at East Baraboni Colliery and Deosaran Rajbhar was employed at Poniat Baraboni Colliery. The two collieries are close together. A private limited company namely East Baraboni Colliery Company (P) Limited is the owner of East Baraboni Colliery whereas Shri H. K. Nag, a Director of the Private Limited Company is the owner of Poniat Baraboni Colliery. On 31st August, 1963, a dispute arose from the alleged refusal of the management to pay train fare for the homeward and outward journeys of a workman who was going on leave. From the dispute a serious riot developed in the course of which 4 workmen were killed and serious loss of property of the company resulted. There was a police case and many persons were arrested and placed on trial for murder and rioting. The 4 workmen with whom we are concerned were also sent up for the trial but they were acquitted. The management started proceedings against the 4 workmen while they were still in jail custody. A domestic enquiry was held while the 4 workmen were on bail and except one of the workmen Nami Bhar, the workmen attended the domestic enquiry. The 4 workmen were dismissed by the management with effect from 15th January 1964 as the result of the domestic proceedings.

3. The Colliery Mazdoor Union took up the case of the 4 workmen, the defence being that these workmen were actually working in the collieries and did not participate in the riot at all and were wrongly arrested by the police and the order of dismissal by the management for supposed riotous conduct was also bad. Conciliation proceedings failed and the dispute was referred to adjudication.

4. The parties have however come to an amicable settlement and on the date of hearing, 14th March, 1967, they filed a joint petition containing the terms of settlement. By the terms the employers are to pay a sum of Rs. 300 to each of the 4 workmen within 15 days from the date of filing the joint petition i.e., within 15 days from 14th March, 1967, and the workmen shall accept this payment in full and final settlement of their claims and give up the claim for reinstatement. The terms settled are by no means unfavourable to the workmen. On the other hand, the union authorities may be complimented for obtaining such terms for them. The terms are accepted and an award is made in terms of the joint petition of settlement which shall form part of the award.

Parties will bear their own costs.

Sd./- S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.

Dated 14th March, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO 2.
CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE No. 41 OF 1966

In the matter of the Employers in relation to East Baraboni Collieries and H. K. Nag's Poniat Baraboni Collieries.

AND

Their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Union, Asansol.

The humble joint petition on behalf of the parties abovenamed most respectfully

SHEWETH:

That the parties herein have after mutual negotiations have amicably settled the subject matter of the present reference on the following terms;

- (a) That the above mentioned employers will pay within a fortnight from this date a sum of Rs. 300 (Rupees three hundred only) to each of the four persons whose names are stated in the Order of Reference viz., Sarvashree Nami Bhar, Shyamdhari Rajbhar, Sevak Kurmi and Deosaran Rajbhar in full and final settlement of all kinds of claims against the above mentioned employers including the claim of reinstatement and payments during the period of suspension pending enquiry.
- (b) That the parties herein shall jointly pray for an Award incorporating the present terms of Settlement in the pending Reference No. 41 of 1966.

Yours petitioners therefore jointly pray that an Award be made incorporating the terms of Settlement referred to above.

Yours petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated, 14th March, 1967.

For Employers in relation to East
Baraboni Collieries [Proprietors: East
Baraboni Coal Co. (P) Ltd.]
P. K. GHOSH,
Agent.

For the Four Workmen concerned.
(Sd.) Illegible.
Organising Secretary
Colliery Mazdoor Union.
14-3-1967.

For the Employers in relation to
Messrs H. K. Nag's Poinatl Bara-
boni Collieries,
P. K. GHOSH,
Agent.

[No. 6/18/64-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 21st March 1967

S.O. 1090.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, Post Office Disergarh, Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 16th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 72 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits Colliery,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen—*Presiding Officer*.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri C. L. Ganguli, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri S. N. Banerjee, Advocate.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/93/65-LRII, dated 25th November, 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company

Limited, P.O. Disergarh, Dist. Burdwan, and their workmen in respect of the subject matter specified in the following schedule:

"Whether the action of the management of Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited in asking the Machine Drivers and Machine Mazdoors to perform the duties of Drillers and Drill Mazdoors in addition to their own duties was justified? If not, to what relief are they entitled to?"

2. According to the evidence of both sides, Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits colliery started working from the last part of 1958 and it was closed down with effect from 1st July 1966. According to Shri A. K. Ghose, the Mining Engineer, examined on behalf of the management, the pit was closed down because the seam was exhausted and depillaring was also completed, and out of the 17 machine drivers and 35 machine loaders who were in service in that colliery, some were transferred to Jamuria 7 & 8 Pits colliery and some to Ranipur colliery belonging to the same owners, and about half the number were retrenched and paid retrenchment compensation. It was, therefore, urged by Shri C. L. Ganguly on behalf of the management that this reference has become infructuous. But according to Sri S. N. Banerjee, Advocate for the union, there is still the question of the relief that the machine drivers and machine mazdoors who worked in Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits colliery would be entitled to if it is found that they were compelled to perform the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors in addition to their own duties and that such action on the part of the management was not justified. I must agree with Shri Banerjee that the matter referred for adjudication still needs decision and the reference cannot be considered infructuous.

3. Shri Ganguly has also urged that the question referred in the schedule suggests that the management arbitrarily asked the machine drivers and machine mazdoors working in Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits colliery to perform duties of drillers and drill mazdoors which they were not performing before; but according to the case of the management, the machine drivers and machine mazdoors of that colliery were performing the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors from the very inception of the colliery, and it was a condition of service of the machine drivers and machine mazdoors of that colliery that they should also perform the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors; and for this reason also the reference is bad. I cannot however accept this contention, because whether the performance of the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors was a condition of service of machine drivers and machine mazdoors of Jamuria 5 & 6 Pits colliery is a question which has to be decided in the reference case; that position is not admitted by the union. Further, asking the machine drivers and machine mazdoors to perform the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors may be taken as equivalent to getting the machine drivers and machine mazdoors to perform the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors, and the question as propounded in the schedule does not necessarily suggest that the machine drivers and machine mazdoors of the colliery were suddenly and arbitrarily burdened with additional duties. I hold, therefore, that the reference is in order.

4. The case of the union is as follows—Coal cutting machine drivers are classed as workmen of category VII according to All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) award or the Mazumdar award; the assistants of the machine drivers, known as coal cutting machine mazdoor helpers, are classed in category IV; the driller is also classed in category IV and a driller helper or drill mazdoor in category II by the same award. When Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery was first opened the management had separate drillers and drill mazdoors for sometime, but after about six months the management abolished the category of drillers and drill mazdoors in the colliery and forced the machine drivers and machine mazdoors to do the drilling work. It may be mentioned that according to the common case of the parties, the colliery started working from the last part of 1958. The case of the union is that since according to Mazumdar award the coal cutting machine drivers and machine mazdoors and drillers and drill mazdoors all belong to different categories and have different job designations, it was wrong on the part of the management to put the machine drivers and machine mazdoors to work as drillers and drill mazdoors in addition to their duties, and this has added to their work load and put them to undue strain and hazard, and lowered their status. The union wants that the management should be directed to refrain from making the machine drivers and machine mazdoors perform the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors, and also to pay compensation to the machine drivers and machine mazdoors for having been compelled to do such work, i.e., pay them also the wages of drillers and drill mazdoors in addition to their own wages for the period during which they performed both jobs.

5 The case of the management is as follows—From the inception of working of the colliery, i.e. Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery, the condition of service of machine drivers and machine mazdoors was that they should also do the work of drilling, and they have been performing that work from the opening of the colliery; that there can be no question of any workman being lowered in status, and that the work does not increase the work load of these workmen and does not subject them to undue strain and hazard; that only 4 or 5 cuts are to be made during one shift in 5 and 6 Pits colliery and this work including the work of fitting the machine from one coal face to another after one cut is completed would involve actual work for 3 hours or less and the work of drilling 35 holes or so would involve merely an hour's actual work, so that even with the work of drilling, the machine drivers and machine mazdoors do not have more than 4 hours actual work spread out over the 8 hours shift, and therefore the question of undue strain or hazard could not at all arise.

6 It has to be considered, therefore, whether the machine drivers and machine mazdoors were required by the condition of service to work also as drillers. Samser Singh, witness No. 2 for the workmen, stated at first that coal cutting machines came into use in Jamuria Pits 5 and 6 colliery from last month of 1958 and from that time the machine drivers had also to drill holes in the coal face; in other words, the machine drivers and machine mazdoors had to cut the coal face with machine and thereafter drill holes in the coal face. Thereafter the witness spoke about Kudrat and Khandu, after the learned Advocate for the union had asked him whether he knew them and said that they were drillers and that drillers worked for the first 6 months of the colliery's life and thereafter they were either promoted or sent away; and that during those 6 months, the machine drivers and machine mazdoors did not have to do the work of drilling. Since however according to his own evidence there was only one driller and one drilling mazdoor in each shift, and coal raising started in full swing from the beginning of 1959, and there were 3 coal cutting machines working from the beginning of 1959 vide the evidence of Shri A. K. Ghose, witness for the management, it was not possible for one driller with one drill mazdoor to drill all the holes, and therefore even at that time the machine drivers and machine mazdoors must have also been doing the work of drilling. It is significant that no dispute was raised by the machine drivers and machine mazdoors appointed direct to Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery when after 6 months they were supposed to be compelled for the first time to do also the work of drilling. It is only some machine drivers and machine mazdoors who were transferred to this colliery from Jamuria 7 and 8 Pits colliery who raised the dispute originally towards the end of 1962 and that dispute was referred to Shri A. M. Joshi, Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad as arbitrator. Ext. A is the arbitrator's award dated the 9th July 1963. The dispute raised concerned three machine drivers, namely Samay Koiry, Kalia Bhula and Alijan Khan. They had been transferred from 7 and 8 Pits colliery on 24th October 1962 to Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery, and as they were not working as drillers in Jamuria 7 and 8 Pits colliery, they refused to do the work of drilling when appointed to 5 and 6 Pits colliery, and for this the management drew up proceedings and passed orders for suspension. When they were permitted to rejoin after the period of suspension was over, they again refused to do the work of drilling and they were again chargesheeted but they absented themselves from duty from 20th November 1962 and thereafter the union raised the dispute and the matter was referred to the arbitrator. The arbitrator in his award mentioned that the union did not deny the contention of the management that in Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery all other machine drivers were doing the work of both operating the coal cutting machine and drilling holes with drilling machines and that the union did not also deny the statement of the management that machine drivers numbering over 70 employed in several other collieries of the company (Equitable Coal Company Limited) were drilling holes in addition to operating the coal cutting machines. The arbitrator therefore held that the refusal of the workmen to do the work of drilling in Jamuria Pits 5 and 6 colliery was not justified. He however, ordered that the management should pay Rs. 175 to each of the 3 workmen in addition to the retrenchment compensation of 3 month's wages offered by the management. This compensation was directed to be paid apparently because the management had not terminated the services of these three workmen before their case went to the arbitrator. From the date of that award, admittedly all the machine drivers and machine mazdoors working in Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery were doing the work of drilling without any further protest until 17th May 1965, when many of them sent a joint letter to the Manager with copy to the Conciliation Officer that the machine drivers were in category VII and should not be forced to work as drillers who are in category IV and that machine mazdoors who are in category IV should not be forced to do the work as drill mazdoors who are in category II, and that if the management did not stop their

working as drillers and drill mazdoors, they would cease to work from 21st June 1965. The management replied stating that the workmen would be considered on illegal strike if they stopped work as threatened. Thereafter the union took up the case and the dispute was heard by the Conciliation Officer, but efforts at conciliation failed and so the matter was referred for adjudication by the present reference order. Ext. 3 is the written statement which the union filed before the Conciliation Officer on 22nd July 1965 after taking several adjournments for the purpose. Therein the main point urged is that the management has compelled the machine drivers who belong to category VII to do the work which should be done by workmen of category IV, and machine mazdoors who belong to category IV to do the work of drill mazdoors, category II, and this has affected their status.* In para 14 the Union stated that the management had transferred certain machine drivers and machine mazdoors from Jamuria A and B Pits colliery and Jamuria 7 and 8 Pits colliery to Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery, but those men had never worked as drillers before and the management had therefore changed the condition of service by forcing them to work as drillers also in Jamuria Pits 5 and 6 colliery. This point is referred to briefly in paragraph 17 of the written statement filed by the union before the tribunal, although in that paragraph the number of workmen transferred from other collieries is not mentioned. It is, however, a point urged by Sri S. N. Banerjee for the union that there were two groups of machine drivers and machine mazdoors working in Jamuria Pits 5 and 6 colliery, namely the machine drivers and machine mazdoors working in that colliery from its inception, and machine drivers and machine mazdoors transferred to that colliery subsequently. He has urged that while machine drivers like Samser Singh, witness No. 2 for the workmen, who were originally appointed to Pits 5 and 6, might be doing work of drilling from the very inception, the machine drivers transferred from other collieries had not been doing the work of drilling before they came to this colliery. In fact, Shri Banerjee had asked for an adjournment in order to enable him to produce a witness transferred from Jamuria 7 and 8 Pits colliery to this colliery to show that before he had been transferred to this colliery, he had not done the work of drilling. This position, however is tacitly admitted by the management, because in the written statement, Ext. 4, filed by the management before the Conciliation Officer, the management did not deny the allegation of the union that the 12 persons who had come on transfer from Jamuria 7 and 8 Pits colliery had not been doing the work of drilling before. This is also clear from the facts leading upto the arbitration in 1963, concerning three machine drivers who had come from Pits 7 and 8 and who refused to do the work of drilling.

7. Shri Ganguly for the management has urged that the decision of the arbitrator is *res judicata* in respect of the issue whether the management was justified or not in making the machine drivers and machine mazdoors work also as drillers and drill mazdoors in Jamuria Pits 5 and 6 colliery. Clearly however the decision of the arbitrator cannot be *res judicata* so far as the tribunal is concerned, although the reasons given by him for the decision may be considered by the tribunal. The arbitrator appears to have been convinced that the actual work of the machine driver in cutting coal faces with the machine and drilling the coal faces would not involve more than 4 hours actual work spread out over a shift of 8 hours. Sri A. K. Ghose, the witness for the management who worked as manager of Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery from June 1965 until the closure from 1st July 1966, gave evidence on the point before the tribunal. He said that the distance from the centre of one coal face to another in Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery was only 60' and it would be necessary to fit the machine therefore to a distance of 60' or less after completing the work on one face. According to him further, the work of cutting one face would take about 20 minutes and the work of fitting i.e. taking the machine to another coal face and setting it up for work would take only about 10 minutes, and that usually 4 and not more than 5 faces are cut in the course of 8 hours shift; that 8 holes are drilled in a coal face, and the drilling which is done by a drilling machine driven by an electric motor does not normally take more than 1 minute for one hole. In this way he tried to show that the actual working time spread out over the 8 hours shift would not exceed 4 hours. The estimate given by the workman examined by the union, Samser Singh, of course is different. According to him, it would take 30 minutes to cut a face and normally about 30 minutes to fit the machine from one coal face to another; he also stated that 7 or 8 coal faces are cut in one shift, and that it would take 3 to 4 minutes to drill a hole. The estimate given by this workman must be considered excessive. As to the number of coal faces cut in one shift, it is relevant to mention a suggestion put to the management's witness namely that if on any shift more than 6 coal faces are cut by a team of one machine driver and 2 machine mazdoors, they would get an extra wage divided

among them as remuneration for intensive work. This would show that the estimate by Samser Singh that 7 or 8 faces are cut in a single shift cannot be accepted and I would prefer the evidence of the management's witness, A. K. Ghose, that normally in 5 and 6 Pits colliery of Jamuria 4 to 5 faces were cut in the course of one shift and therefore the number of holes would be 32 to 40, and since the drilling is done with the power supplied by an electric motor, it could not possibly take more than one minute or a minute and a half to bore a hole. I must, therefore, accept the contention of the management that the workload on the machine drivers and machine mazdoors of Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery was not excessive and did not involve undue strain and hazard even though they were required to work as drillers. The fact that drilling is a less skilled work and drillers are classed in a lower category than coal cutting machine drivers goes to show that the work of drilling is really less hazardous and less strenuous than the work of coal cutting machine operator. After the machine operator has operated the machine and cut a coal face, he does the work of drilling and this change is rather a sort of relaxation and involves less strain than if he were continuously engaged in cutting coal faces with the coal cutting machine, i.e., if he were required to cut 7 or 8 coal faces instead of 4 or 5 faces in a day without doing the work of drilling.

8. It is true that the Mazumdar award, Vol. II, Appendix XI and Appendix XII, there are mentioned different designations and different categories for coal cutting machine driver, coal cutting machine mazdoor, driller and drill mazdoor, but there is a note under job description 166 'driller' in Appendix XI that in some collieries, the coal cutting machine driver and his assistant or assistants also undertake drilling of the coal faces in addition to operating the coal cutting machine. This therefore was the practice in at least some collieries even when the All India Colliery Disputes Tribunal was holding its sittings i.e. in 1954 and 1955. On behalf of the workmen it has been urged by Shri Banerjee that the note does not justify the management of a colliery introducing that system even where there was the practice of having coal face cutting and drilling done by separate sets of workers. From the evidence however I must hold that from the inception it was the practice in Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery that machine drivers and machine mazdoors should also do the work of drillers and drill mazdoors; and because of the particular configuration of the pit and the pillars therein, the combination of the two jobs did not involve an undue workload or put undue strain on the workers. In the circumstances, when coal cutting machine mazdoors or machine drivers were transferred to this colliery from another colliery, they could also be rightly asked to do the work of drilling in addition to operating the coal cutting machine. Accordingly, for both sets of workmen, namely the group originally employed in Jamuria Pits 5 and 6 colliery and the group of workmen transferred from other collieries under the same management, it must be held that it was not wrong on the part of the management to ask the machine drivers and machine mazdoors to perform the work of drillers and drill mazdoors also.

9. When a workman belonging to a higher category has not sufficient work of his particular category to keep him engaged during a reasonable time during his shift, there is nothing wrong in the management asking him to do some less skilled type of work. There is no question of loss of status involved about which Sri Banerjee has urged at some length. He has urged for instance that an Advocate would not like to work as Advocate's clerk even when he has not got enough briefs to keep him occupied or an office peon would not like to do the work of a Sweeper even if he has sufficient spare time at his disposal. I do not however think that these are comparable cases. The job of a coal cutting machine operator and the job of the electric drill operator are both skilled jobs, through the first is considered more skilled than the other. If a skilled workman is put to work on a less skilled job for some of the time, it cannot be said that there is any loss of status suffered by him. There is a tendency for a workman put in one category to claim to sit idle rather than do work not included in the job description of his category. This tendency increases the wages bill and ultimately the cost of the product, and is therefore against the interest of people at large and ought to be curbed, proved of course no unreasonable workload is imposed on the workman. There is no reason why in such circumstances, when a workman is asked to do within the time of his shift some less skilled work which might be done by a workman in a lower category, the workman of the higher category should claim the wages of the workman of the lower category in addition to his own.

10. I find, therefore, that the action of the management of Jamuria 5 and 6 Pits colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited in asking the machine drivers and machine mazdoors to perform the duties of drillers and drill mazdoors

was justified; and accordingly, the machine drivers and machine mazdoors are not entitled to any relief.

(Sd.) S. K. SEN, Presiding Officer.

Dated, 10th March 1967.

[No. 6/93/65-LRII.]

S.O. 1091.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Victoria West Colliery of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office, Dishergarh, Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 16th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 23 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the
Victoria West Colliery of M/s.
Bengal Coal Company Limited,

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate

On behalf of Workmen—Shri Nikhil Ranjan Roy.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/111/64-LR II dated 17th April 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Victoria West Colliery of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, P O Dishergarh, Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

“Whether the management of Victoria West Colliery was justified in stopping Sri Misri Shaw, Line Mazdoor, from work?

If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. Misri Shaw was appointed as a Line Mazdoor under the Coal company in 1957. According to the case of the union, he fell ill in the last part of 1963 and was treated for sometime by the colliery Medical Officer and then went to his native village. He required prolonged treatment and eventually became fit on 12-2-64 and thereafter he came back to the colliery and wanted to resume his duties but he was not permitted to do so and was put off on various pretexts. Ultimately the union took up his case on 28-9-64 and raised a dispute.

3. According to the case of the management, the workman Misri Shaw reported sick and did not join his duty from 3rd May 1963 but he attended the colliery dispensary as an outdoor patient from 3rd May to 14th May 1963. Thereafter he left the colliery premises without obtaining leave or permission from the authorities and sent no information or application for leave at all to the management and therefore his name was struck off from the rolls on the 1st January 1964 for long and unauthorised absence. The management also stated that a criminal case under Section 498 IPC for enticement of a married woman was started against him before a criminal court in Munger on 20-4-63 and the accused appeared before the court of the Munger Magistrate on 25-5-63 and that case was ultimately compromised on 18-1-64; and in the meantime the knowledge of his immoral conduct excited other workmen of the colliery and they made a mass

representation to the management for removal of Misri Shaw and that was also a reason why the name of the workman had been struck off from the rolls by the management. The management denied the case of the workmen that he reported for duty after 12-2-64 and that he was put off on various pretexts.

4. The parties could not settle the case amicably before the Conciliation Officer, but after reference of the case for adjudication, after taking several adjournments of the date of hearing they filed a joint petition of compromise on 10-3-67. By the terms of the compromise the employers have agreed to pay to Misri Shaw, the workman concerned, an *ex-gratia* payment equivalent to his wages for 4 months to be paid within 15 days from the date of filing the petition of compromise before the tribunal, i.e. from 10-3-67 and the workman in turn has agreed to accept that sum of money in full and final settlement of his claim against the employer. The terms of settlement must be considered favourable so far as the workman is concerned and the management has secured for the time being a good relationship with the union by agreeing to make the *ex-gratia* payment, and the terms of compromise are therefore accepted and an award is made in terms of the petition of compromise which shall form part of the award.

Parties will bear their own costs

(Sd.) S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.

Dated, 10th March 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2,
CULCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 23 OF 1966.

BETWEEN

Employers in relation to Victoria West Colliery,

AND

Their Workmen.

JOINT PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The Parties aforesaid most respectfully beg to submit as under:

1. The parties have settled the dispute involved in the present reference by mutual negotiations on terms hereinafter stated.

2. The employers shall pay to Sri Misri Sao, the workman herein-concerned, an *ex-gratia* amount equivalent to his wages for 4 (four) months.

3. The workman shall accept the said amount in full and final settlement of all his claims against the employers

4. The said amount shall be paid within 15 days from the date of this agreement.

5. The parties shall bear their own costs of these proceedings.

6. The parties pray that the Tribunal may be pleased to give its award in the present reference in terms aforesaid.

(Sd.) Illegible

Organising Secretary,
Colliery Mazdoor Union
Representing the workmen.
Dated, the 10th March, 1967.

(Sd.) Illegible

For the Employers
Dated, the 10th March, 1967.

[No. 6/111/64-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967

S.O. 1092.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the New Jemehari Khas Colliery, Post Office J. K. Nagar, (Burdwan) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 57 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the New Jemehari Khas Colliery,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri B. K. Roy, Personnel Officer.*On behalf of Workmen*—Absent.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/74/65/LRII dated 23rd September, 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the New Jemehari Khas Colliery and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

"Whether the action of the management of New Jemehari Khas Colliery, P.O. J. K. Nagar (Burdwan) in stopping their workman Shri Baleswar Mahato, Fitter Helper from work on and from the 8th March, 1965 was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. According to the case of the management, Baleswar Mahato was a general mazdoor employed in New Jemehari Khas 21-22 Pit Colliery and used to work as a Fitter-helper and was first employed on 13th July, 1964. There was a strike at the colliery which was settled at the intervention of the Conciliation Officer by an agreement on 8th December, 1964; the terms of the agreement were embodied in a memorandum of settlement signed by a representative of the employer and by two representatives of the union, namely the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, and also by the Regional Labour Commissioner Central, Calcutta. By the terms thereof the old workers who had been granted leave without pay would be given employment at Pit 21-22 colliery with effect from 9th December, 1964 and the offer of absorption of the old workmen would remain open until 31st December, 1964, and if necessary, new workmen employed in the same category in Pit 21-22 colliery would be retrenched on the principle of 'last come first go'. Previously the owners were working another pit known as 18-19 pit but that had to be closed down under the direction of the Mines Department due to onrush of hot water, and thereby many workmen who used to work in pit 18-19 became unemployed and they were granted leave without pay. The agreement referred to these workers and it was agreed that they would be given preference and new workers would be retrenched if necessary. According to the management one Bally Prasad who was working as Fitter Helper at Pit 18-19 was absorbed in 21-22 Pit colliery as Fitter Helper, and Baleswar Mahato being the Junior-most worker of the category was retrenched with effect from 8th March, 1965.

3. The union however raised a dispute about the retrenchment and according to the case of the union, Baleswar Mahato had been working as Fitter Helper for more than one year, and was not retrenched in accordance with the agreement of 8th December 1964, because if he had been retrenched under that agreement he would have been retrenched by 31st December, 1964 and not on 8th March, 1965. The union therefore claimed that Baleswar Mahato should be reinstated and given wages for the period of non-employment.

4. Conciliation proceedings failed and the case was in due course referred for adjudication. The union has not however shown due earnestness in carrying on the proceedings before the tribunal; the management also has not produced the best evidence. After written statements had been filed by both parties, 8th December, 1966 was the first date fixed for hearing. On that day Shri B. K. Roy, Personnel Officer of the colliery, appeared for the management with one witness and Shri K. S. Roy, Vice-President of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, appeared without any witness or document to prove the case of the union. On that day the one witness produced for the management was examined and cross examined and certain documents were also marked as exhibits, and the case was adjourned to 28th December, 1966 for further hearing. On that day Shri B. K.

Roy was present, but a petition was filed on behalf of Shri K. S. Roy stating that he was ill and that the case be adjourned for 3 weeks. The case was adjourned to 1st March, 1967 for hearing, a long date being given as the General Election intervened in the meantime. On 1st March, 1967 both the parties appeared, and some other cases relating to New Jemehari Khas Colliery were heard on 1st March, 1967 and 2nd March, 1967, but when this case was taken up, Sri K. S. Roy filed an application stating that the workman concerned was seriously ill and that an adjournment be granted. The case was accordingly adjourned to 14th March, 1967 for further hearing. On that day neither K. S. Roy nor the workman Baleswar Mahato nor any other representative of the union or the workman appeared. Shri B. K. Roy however appeared for the management. In the circumstances, it appeared that the union had not been able to contact the workman concerned, and it was considered that there would be no point for adjourning the case, and accordingly the case was taken up for *ex-parte* hearing.

5. Shri B. K. Roy has raised a preliminary objection, namely that the reference was incompetent because the Central Government had previously decided not to refer this particular case for adjudication *vide* Ext. C. being letter No. 6174/65-LRI dated 1st June 1965. Therein it was stated that the Government did not consider the dispute fit for reference for adjudication because the workman concerned was found to be surplus and being junior-most he was retrenched. Subsequently however the Government made the reference by the Order dated 23rd September, 1965. It has however been held that the decision to make or not to make a reference, being an administrative decision, the authority concerned may change his mind and reference is not without jurisdiction because on a previous occasion the authority had decided not to make the reference. This was the view taken by a Division Bench of Calcutta High Court in *B. N. Elias Vs. G. P. Mukherjee* (AIR 1959 Calcutta 339=16 FJR 128). There is no doubt a contrary decision of the Punjab High Court, but there is no decision of the Supreme Court finally deciding the point, and I respectfully follow the decision of the Calcutta High Court and hold that the reference is competent.

6. On the merits, since the Union has failed to produce any evidence to substantiate its case that Baleswar Mahato had completed one year's service and that the proper procedure for retrenchment was not followed, the *ex-parte* case of the management has to be accepted, namely that Baleswar Mahato had not completed one year's service and he was retrenched in order to make way for an old worker of that category, namely Bally Prasad who previously worked as Fitter Helper in Pit No. 18-19. The management produced Ext. B, B Form Register for 1965, to prove the date when Baleswar Mahato was appointed, but this register contains numerous mistakes; even the date of appointment of Baleswar Mahato as recorded in the register, *viz.*, 13th July, 1965, is obviously incorrect because the workman was retrenched with effect from 8th March, 1965. The date recorded might be a mistake for 13th July, 1964, but the entry as it stands cannot be accepted and must be rejected as of no value. We are therefore left with the evidence of the management's sole witness, namely Bibhatsu Roy, who stated that as far as he remembered, Baleswar Mahato was first employed in June or July, 1964 and that he was employed for the first time in Pit 21-22 and did not work in Pit 18-19. The witness further stated that in accordance with the agreement of 8th December, 1964, with the union an old Fitter helper who used to work in Pit 18-19 was employed in Pit 21-22 and Baleswar Mahato as a new workman was retrenched. Bibhatsu Roy did not explain why retrenchment took place in March 1965 whereas according to the agreement it should have taken place by 31st December, 1964. Shri B. K. Roy has referred to the evidence of the witness in another case (No. 35 of 1966) in which Bibhatsu Roy in connection with certain other workmen stated that there was delay in retrenching because the older workmen of that category were engaged in pumping water in the old pit *i.e.* Pit 18-19. Shri B. K. Roy has urged that same explanation holds good for the delay in replacing Baleswar Mahato by the old workman Bally Prasad. There can however be no such finding on this point, because that evidence has not come in this case. But there remains the oral evidence of Bibhatsu Roy in this case that Baleswar Mahato was recently employed and he was replaced by an old workman of the same category, and though there was delay in the retrenchment, the retrenchment was no doubt in accordance with the principle of the agreement Ext. A dated 8th December, 1964.

7. Accordingly, I must hold that the action of the management of New Jemehari Khas Colliery in retrenching Shri Baleswar Mahato, Fitter Helper with effect

from 8th March, 1965 was justified. The workman concerned is therefore not entitled to any relief.

Dated the 15th March, 1967.

(Sd.) S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.
[No. 6/74/65-LRII.]

S.O. 1093.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Victoria West Colliery of M/s. New Beerbhoom Coal Company Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th March, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE NO. 49 OF 1966.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Victoria West Colliery of M/s. New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Limited,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen.—Shri S. N. Banerjee, Advocate.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 1/4/65-LR.II, dated 14th September 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Victoria West Colliery of M/s. New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd. and their workmen in respect of the subject matters mentioned in the following schedule:

- (i) Whether the following workmen employed in Sand Pit No. 1 at Victoria West Colliery were employees of M/s. New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd., (the owner of the Colliery) or were employees of Shri R. N. Mondal Sand Raising Contractor, prior to their retrenchment with effect from the 4th January 1965?

1. Firingi Mondal, Sand Loader.
2. Piyare Lall, Sand Loader.
3. Praduman Singh, Sand Loader.
4. Satya Deo Yadava, Sand Loader.
5. Darson Ram, Sand Loader.
6. Keshab Ram, Sand Loader.
7. Bhuskari Saw, Sand Loader.
8. Radhey Bin, Sand Loader.
9. Chhatu Mondal, Sand Loader.
10. Lakhan Dhari Bin, Sand Loader.
11. Raso Bin, Sand Loader.
12. Smt. Kashi Bourin, Sand Loader.
13. Smt. Chepi, Sand Loader.
14. Smt. Dhiri, Sand Loader.
15. Smt. Bijula, Sand Loader.
16. Smt. Atla, Sand Loader.
17. Shri Bharat Tenti, Trammer.
18. Shri Kashi Bouri, Trammer.
19. Shri Ashu Bouri, Trammer.
20. Shri Master Bouri, Trammer.
21. Shri Madan Bouri, Trammer.
22. Shri Chandeswar Saw, Haulage Khalasi.

- (ii) Whether the closure of the Sand Pit No. 1 at the said Colliery and consequent retrenchment of the aforesaid workmen in January, 1965 are legal and justified? If not, to what relief are they entitled?"

2. Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate, appearing on behalf of the management has raised a preliminary objection. He has urged that the Government by letter No. 1/4/65-LRII dated 15th March 1965 informed both parties, namely the employers and the Jt. Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress that the Government did not consider the dispute fit for reference to an Industrial Tribunal (Vide Ext. C); and that in the circumstances the subsequent reference made by the Government in respect of the same dispute by the order dated 14th September 1965 was without jurisdiction. In support of this contention Shri Narsingh has relied on a decision of the Punjab High Court, viz. Gondhara Transport Company Private Ltd. v. State of Punjab (AIR 1966 Punjab 354). It is true that this decision of the Punjab High Court supports the contention of Shri Narsingh. But there is a contrary decision of the Calcutta High Court, namely B. N. Eas v. G. P. Mukherjee, (AIR 1959 Calcutta 339=16FJR 128) where it was held that an order of reference under Sec. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act being an administrative order, it was open to the Government to change its mind, and a reference made after a decision previously made of not referring the case to adjudication cannot be challenged as without jurisdiction. With due respect I agree with the decision of the Calcutta High Court, which gives sound reasons. I must hold that reference is competent even though the Government had decided at first that the case was not fit for reference for adjudication.

3. Shri Narsingh has raised another preliminary objection as to the second question referred for adjudication, viz whether the closure of sand pit No. 1 at the colliery and the consequent retrenchment in January 1965 were legal and justified. It has been urged by Shri Narsingh that it is not within the jurisdiction of the tribunal to decide whether a closure is justified, for a tribunal cannot in any case direct the employers to continue an undertaking which the employers have closed down. The tribunal can however decide the question whether the closure is *bona fide* or *mala fide*, in other words whether the undertaking has actually been closed down or whether under the pretence of closure it is being carried on in another garb. It may be held however that the question whether the closure of the sand pit No. 1 is legal and justified really amounts to the question whether the closure is *bona fide*. As to the consequent retrenchment, the question of its legality is certainly within the jurisdiction of the tribunal. In the circumstances, the second preliminary objection also falls.

4. In respect of the two questions referred for adjudication, the case of the union is as follows—the 22 workmen mentioned in the schedule were employed in sand pit No. 1 at Victoria West Colliery by the Company, i.e. Messrs New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd. and that they were never employed by Shri R. N. Mondal put up by the company as the sand raising Contractor; and that though Shri R. N. Mondal designating himself as the sand loading contractor issued notices of retrenchment to the 22 workmen, the notices must be deemed to have been issued without jurisdiction and the order of retrenchment is ineffective; for no notice of retrenchment was issued by the real employers namely, the colliery company. The union therefore has asked for the findings that Messrs New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd. are the real employers of the 22 workmen, and that the retrenchment was not legal and justified; and the union has claimed that the 22 workmen should be reinstated and should be paid full back wages for the period of non-employment.

5. The case of the management is that Shri R. N. Mondal was appointed by the company as sand loading contractor in respect of sand pit No. 1 and that Shri R. N. Mondal was working as such from 1st August 1963, and that he employed his own workmen for carrying out the contract; in other words, the 22 workmen were employed by Shri R. N. Mondal, the contractor and that they were not employees of the company. The management further stated that it was no longer practicable to do sand stowing through sand pit No. 1 and it was considered risky to continue stowing through sand pit no. 1 and it was therefore decided to close down sand pit No. 1; and therefore the contract with Shri R. N. Mondal was terminated with effect from 3rd January 1965 and so the contractor Shri R. N. Mondal was informed and asked to serve notice of retrenchment on the workmen and such notice was issued by Shri R. N. Mondal. In the circumstances, the management claimed that both the questions referred for adjudication should be decided in favour of the management.

6. The first question is whether the 22 workmen who used to work in sand pit No. 1 before they were stopped from working on the 3rd or 4th January 1965 were employees of the colliery or of the contractor Shri R. N. Mondal. From the evidence of both sides it would appear that before 1962 there were as many as 101 workmen employed in sand pit No. 1 and the 22 workmen mentioned in the schedule of the present reference case were included in those 101 workmen.

Sometime before 17th September 1962 all the 101 sand pit workers were served with notices of retrenchment, and the union raised a dispute; it was settled before the Conciliation Officer under a memorandum of Settlement dated 17th September 1962, of which a copy is Ext. 4. The memorandum mentions the New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd. as employer and the employer was represented by no less a person than Shri P. R. S. Bhatnagar, the agent of the colliery. The workmen were represented by the Secretary of Victoria West Colliery Workers Union and the Asstt. Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress (HMS) apparently the workers were affiliated at that time to these two unions. By the terms of settlement it was agreed that out of 101 workmen 54 workmen would be retained by the management at Bunker No. 1 i.e. sand pit No. 1. In this memorandum of settlement the contractor is nowhere in the picture, though according to evidence of Shri N. C. Sharma, manager of Victoria West Colliery, from 22nd June 1962 when he joined the colliery as Manager, he found Shri D. Mondal, father of Shri R. N. Mondal working as contractor in respect of sand pit No. 1. Ext. 3 is a notice of retrenchment informing the workmen that sand pit No. 1 would no longer be worked from 27th December 1962 and that no work would therefore be available for the workmen of sand pit No. 1 from that date, and they would be paid retrenchment compensation in accordance with Section 25 F(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act. This notice appears to have been given sometime before 27th December 1962, and the evidence of P.W.1 Chaturanan Jha, the Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress (HMS), Victoria West Branch, is that after this notice of retrenchment there was another settlement by which the company retained 22 workmen and retrenched the remaining workmen. The notice Ext. 3 was given by the Manager and not by the contractor D. Mondal. Ext. 6 is the memorandum of settlement concerning two women sand loaders about the quantum of the compensation payable to them. This is dated 9th May 1963 and it appears that the employers were represented by the Labour Relations Officer of the coal company and not by the contractor. All these papers are prior to 1st August 1963 when Shri R. N. Mondal was supposed to have been appointed as the contractor. These papers go to show that these 22 workmen were employees of the company at least before 1st August 1963. This is further proved by the identity cards, Ext. 5 series, produced in respect of 9 of the 22 workmen, signed by the Labour Welfare Officer of the company and issued some in 1956, some in 1958 and some in 1958. The management produced the contracts, Ext. 4, to A4, signed by the Manager and Shri R. N. Mondal for the sand raising contract from sand pit No. 1 of Victoria West Colliery. Therein it is mentioned that the contractor would be responsible for the employment and payment of persons engaged by him to carry on the contract. From this Shri D. Narsingh has urged that the 22 workmen must have been employed at that stage by the contractor Shri R. N. Mondal. But there is nothing to show that the 22 workmen who were in the service of the company from before had been discharged by a notice issued by the company and re-employed by the contractor Shri R. N. Mondal. Accordingly, it is not possible to hold that the 22 workmen had become employees of the contractor Chandeswar Shaw one of the workmen concerned, examined as witness No. 2 for the workmen, went so far as to say that he did not know any person named R. N. Mondal. That however is not the case of the union, because in the written statement the union admitted that though Shri R. N. Mondal was purporting to work as sand raising contractor, no relationship of employers and employee was established between him and workmen. In the circumstances it may be accepted that Shri R. N. Mondal was appointed by the company in connection with sand loading work in respect of sand pit No. 1. But clearly he was working with the 22 old workmen who were direct employees of the company. In view of the evidence discussed, I find no basis for holding that they had become employees of the contractor. On the first question propounded therefore I hold that the 22 workmen mentioned in the first question of the schedule were employees of Messrs New Beerbhoom Coal Company Limited and not employees of Shri R. N. Mondal, sand raising contractor, although they were working under the supervision of the aforesaid sand raising contractor during the period from 1st August, 1963, to 2nd or 3rd January, 1965.

7. Next the question of closure of sand pit No. 1 and consequent retrenchment of the 22 workmen. Shri S. N. Banerjee appearing for the union has urged that as no notice of closure or retrenchment was given by the company itself it must be held that there was no notice of closure or retrenchment and therefore 22 workmen should be deemed to be continuing in service of the company. It is however not denied even by the witness examined on behalf of the union that the work of sand stowing from sand pit No. 1 has been closed down with effect from 3rd or 4th January 1965. A ground was taken by the union in its written statement that a mechanical scraper had been fitted to sand pit No. 1 in order to abolish hand loading of sand by the 22nd workmen, and it has been suggested that sand pit No. 1 can still be worked, and that it is the intention of the company to raise

sand mechanically with the help of the mechanical scraper. But it was explained by the Manager Shri N. C. Sharma that the scraper was fitted only with the purpose of getting some work done which could not be done by the sand loaders of sand pit No. 1, i.e. to scrape out the sand which had fallen from the trams on the line and both sides of the line when the trams were being hauled up. Shri Sharma said that working of mechanical scraper was tried for about 3 weeks before the closure sand pit No. 1, outside the shift hours of the 22 workmen with whom we are concerned in the case but the scraper did not work successfully as the rope attached to the scraper broke frequently, and so the attempt to scrape the sand from the tram lines and both sides of the tram lines was given up. The last contract of R. N. Mondal Ext. A4 was for the period from 15th October, 1964 to 2nd January 1965 and R. N. Mondal was informed that his contract would terminate from 3rd January 1965. Ext. B is a letter issued by the Manager Shri N. C. Sharma to the contractor on 7th/9th December 1964 asking him to issue 3 weeks' notice to the workmen under him in order to retrench them. Ext. 1 is the notice which was issued to Shri R. N. Mondal and which is admitted in the written statement. It is dated 12th December 1964 and it informs the workmen that the pit would be closed down and there would be no more underground work of stowing sand from the pit with effect from 3rd January 1965. It may be held that this notice was given by Shri R. N. Mondal as agent on behalf of the employers. I cannot therefore accept the contention of Shri Banerjee that it should be deemed that no notice of closure or retrenchment was at all given.

8. There is however substance in the next contention of Shri Banerjee, that it was in effect not closure of an undertaking within the meaning of Section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act but a case of retrenchment under Section 25F of the Act. I have held that the contractor was only acting as an agent of the coal company and the sand pit working cannot therefore be regarded as a separate independent undertaking of the contractor. Sand stowing from the sand pit was only one department of the work of Victoria West Colliery, and the colliery itself is the undertaking within the meaning of Section 25FFF, and admittedly the colliery was not closed down. The management also by Ext. B. directed the contractor to issue retrenchment notice. On a previous occasion the Manager himself had issued retrenchment notice *vide* Ext. 3. This retrenchment notice was in order, because in the said notice the Manager directed the workmen to collect their compensation in accordance with Sec. 25F(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act. In respect of stoppage of work with effect from 3rd January 1965, the contractor did not issue notice in that form. He issued the notice Ext. 1 informing workmen that the pit would be finally closed and there would be no more work with effect from 3rd January 1965, and nearly 10 days after the date of stoppage of work, i.e., on 13th January 1965, he issued a second notice, Ext. 2, asking the workmen to collect retrenchment compensation. Shri Banerjee has referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha (1960 1 LLJ 251) where it was held that payment of compensation is a condition precedent of retrenchment and without payment compensation retrenchment cannot be said to be valid. Shri Narsingh has referred to the case of Hatil Singh Manufacturing Company Ltd. vs. Union of India [1960 11 LLJ 1(SC)] where the Supreme Court made a distinction between Section 25F and 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, and held that section 25FFF did not make payment of compensation a condition precedent but 25F made payment of compensation a condition precedent. Shri Narsingh has urged that it was a case of closure and the Central Government described it as closure in question 2 of the schedule of the reference order, and that therefore the tribunal should take it as a closure and hold that payment of compensation was not a condition precedent but it was sufficient if compensation was paid in accordance with the provisions of Section 25FFF of the Act. Admittedly compensation has been paid by or through the contractor Shri R. N. Mondal in full and has been received by the workmen concerned though under protest. Now it is true that sand pit No. 1 was closed down and this act may be described loosely as a closure of sand pit No. 1 at Victoria West Colliery, but this was not closure of an undertaking within the meaning of Section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, and I cannot accept Shri Narsingh's contention that because of the use of the term 'closure' in question 2 of the schedule to the reference order, the provisions of Section 25FFF of the Act should necessarily be applied. It was really a case of retrenchment, as the workers of the sand pit No. 1 had become surplus to the requirements of the colliery as it was no longer necessary to work sand pit No. 1. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 25F of the Act ought to have been followed.

9. Shri Banerjee has urged that provision of Section 25G ought to have been followed and a list of the workmen of the various categories employed at the colliery should have been prepared and the junior most workman of each category ought to have been retrenched. Now, there is only one other sand pit according

to the evidence at Victoria West Colliery, namely Sand pit No. 2, and that is a wholly mechanised unit and has to be handled by skilled workers like fitters and pantoonmen or pantoon khalasis. There are therefore no other unskilled workers like sand loaders and sand trammers in the colliery, and in the circumstances it was not necessary to follow the provisions of Section 25G, but it would be sufficient to have followed the provisions of Section 25F and give out or tender compensation at the same time as when the retrenchment was to become effective.

10. Thus there was a legal defect so far as the retrenchment is concerned, but the closure of sand pit No. 1 must be held to be *bona fide* and justified. As explained by the Mining expert, namely Shri N. C. Sharma, there are two valid reasons for closing down the sand pit; firstly, there remained no area from which coal could still be raised and where sand could be stowed from sand pit No. 1 because the upper seam which could readily be operated from sand pit No. 1 had already been exhausted and secondly, in order to stow sand in the bottom pit or rather the worked portion of the lower seam, from sand pit No. 1, it would be necessary for the workmen to pass along a road going through the worked out area of the top seam and this road way was no longer safe. There is no reason to reject any of these reasons. Further, there is the evidence of even the union's witness that from sand pit No. 2 which is being worked mechanically, sufficient sand necessary for purposes of stowing at Victoria West Colliery is now being obtained. Thus, the closing of the Sand pit No. 1 was legal and justified and it was also real and *bona fide*.

11. In the circumstances, even though there is a defect in the procedure for retrenchment, I do not think that there should be an order of reinstatement because there is no scope for the further employment of the workmen who used to work at sand pit No. 1. For the end of justice, I direct that a further sum equal to 3 months' wages be paid to each of the 22 workmen, as compensation for the legal defect in the retrenchment order.

12. My award therefore is as follows:—

- (i) The 22 workmen mentioned in paragraph 1 of the schedule of the Reference Order were employees of Messrs New Beerbhoom Coal Company Limited and not of Shri R. N. Mondal, Sand Raising Contractor, even though they worked for a certain period under that Contractor.
- (ii) The closure of Sand Pit No. 1 at the said colliery was legal and justified, but it was not a case of closure falling within Section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act but a case of retrenchment under Section 25F of the Act, and therefore the consequent retrenchment, though justified, was not strictly legally done in as much as the compensation was offered and paid subsequent to the date of stoppage of work. In the circumstances of the case, I direct that in lieu of re-instatement, each of the 22 workmen be paid compensation equal to 3 months' wages in addition to the retrenchment compensation as already received by them, and such payment shall be considered sufficient recompense for the loss if any suffered by the workmen on account of the legal defect.

Parties will bear their own costs.

(Sd.) S. K. SEN.
Presiding Officer.

Dated the 14th March, 1967.

[No. 1/4/65-LRII.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 21st March 1967

S.O. 1094.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Malkera Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947),

the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Malkera Colliery (Post Office Malkera, District Dhanbad) of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad was justified in stopping from work Sarvashri Sukan Hazam, Underground Trolleyman, Chhota Nanhak Dusadh, Underground Trammer and Sujait Hussain, Underground Trammer with effect from the 7th June, 1966 and subsequently discharging them from service with effect from the 9th November, 1966, 29th November, 1966 and the 22nd January, 1967, respectively? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?

[No. 2/36/67-LRIL.]

New Delhi, the 27th March 1967

S.O. 1095.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Mondal's Bilbera Colliery, Post Office Katrasgarh (Dhanbad), and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

(a) Whether the action of the management of Mondal's Bilbera Colliery, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad in refusing employment to Shri Babulal Dusadh, Surface Trammer, with effect from the 14th December, 1966 was justified?

(b) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/38/67-LRIL.]

S.O. 1096.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Jamadoba Colliery of Tata Iron and Steel Company, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Jamadoba Colliery of Tata Iron and Steel Company, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad, was justified in discharging Shri Chintaman from service with effect from the 31st March, 1965 and thereafter taking him back in employment with effect from the 16th September, 1965 by treating the period of idleness from the 14th December, 1964 to 15th September, 1965 as *Des-Non* for purposes of wages?

If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/61/66-LRIL.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 21st March 1967

S.O. 1097.—In pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 14, Sub-section (1) of Section 15, Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 (37 of 1963), the Central Government hereby authorise the Chief

Inspector of Factories appointed under Section 8(2) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Chief Inspector of Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur appointed under the Indian Boilers Act to exercise the powers under Sections 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the said Act throughout the State of Rajasthan, and Inspectors of Factories and Boilers, Jaipur to exercise the powers under Sections 14 and 15 of the said Act within their respective jurisdiction

[No. 3/40/66-Spl.Fac.II.]

N. N. CHATTERJEE, Jt. Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967

S.O. 1098.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S. O. 1020 dated the 15th June, 1966, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table below to be Inspectors for the purposes of the said Act in the areas specified against them in column (3) thereof, namely :—

TABLE

Serial No. (1)	Officer (2)	Area (3)
I.		
1	Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	} Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
2	Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	
3	Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	
4	Regional Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi.	
5	Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	
6	Welfare Adviser to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	
7	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	
8	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), New Delhi.	
II.		
1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay	} The State of Maharashtra.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Nagpur	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vasco-da-gama.	
5	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Bombay	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Poona	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhusawal	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Nagpur	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chanda	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Vasco-da-gama.	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ponda	

Serial No.	Officers	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)
III.		
1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta	The States of West Bengal (excluding the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum Bankura and Purulia), Assam and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Calcutta	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Shillong	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Calcutta	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gauhati	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Dibrugarh	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kharagpur	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Lumding	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Siliguri	
IV.		
1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras	The States of Madras and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Madras	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ernakulam.	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Madras	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Tiruchirappalli.	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Coimbatore	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Madurai	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Trivandrum.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ernakulam	
V.		
1	Regional Labour Commissioner, (Central), Jabalpur.	The State of Madhya Pradesh.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Jabalpur	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bilaspur	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Jabalpur	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Parasasia	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ratlam	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Raipur	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Balaghat	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chirimiri	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Satna	
11	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Parasasia	
VI.		
1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur	The States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Kanpur	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-I	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-II	
5	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh.	
6	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Kanpur	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Delhi-I	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Delhi-II	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gorakhpur	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Allahabad	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Lucknow	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bareilly	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jullundur	
14	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jhansi	
15	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ambala	
16	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Agra	
17	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Dehra-Dun	

Serial No.	Officers	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)
VII.		
1	Regional Labour Commissioner(Central), Dhanbad	The State of Bihar.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Dhanbad	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Hazari- bagh.	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Dhanbad	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ranchi	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Patna	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Katrasgarh	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Koderma	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Muzaffarpur	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Giridih	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Pakur	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Jharia East	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jharia West	
14	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhagmara-I	
15	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhagmara-II	
16	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chirkunda	
17	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ramgarh	
18	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kikrend	
19	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Patheidih.	
20	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chaibasa	
21	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bermo	
22	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Katihar	
23	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Domchanch	
24	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Dehri-on-somne.	
25	Junior Labour Inspectors (Central), Katrasgarh	
26	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Hazaribagh.	
27	Junior Labour Inspectors (Central), Dhanbad.	
VIII.		
1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Hyderabad	The States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakha- patnam.	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Hyderabad.	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bangalore	
5	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Hyderabad	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), VisakhaPatnam	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Vijayawada	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gudur	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chitradurga	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kothagudem	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gulbarga	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kolar Gold Field.	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Guntakal	
14	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bangalore	
15	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Hubli	
16	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Mancherial.	
17	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Macheral.	
18	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Gulbarga.	
IX.		
1	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Ajmer.	The States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ahmedabad	
3	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Ajmer	
4	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jaipur	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jodhpur.	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bikaner.	

Serial No. (1)	Officers (2)	Area (3)
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Rajkot.	}
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kotah	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhilwara	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Adipur (Kandla).	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ahmedabad.	}
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Baroda.	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Udaipur	
X.		
1	Regional Labour C	}
2	Assistant Labour C	
3	Assistant Labour C	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jharsuguda	
5	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Asansol.	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Raniganj.	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Neamatpur.	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ukhra.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jharsuguda.	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Cuttack	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Barbil.	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Titilagarh.	
13	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Asansol.	
14	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Sitarampur.	

The State of Orissa and the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia in the State of West Bengal.

[No. LWI-I-2(3)/67]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967

S.O. 1099—PWA/Section 14/M 223/O 1. 113/Air Transport Services/67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 14, read with section 24 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 403 dated the 24th January 1967, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table below to be Inspectors for the purposes of the said Act, and directs that they shall exercise their functions within the local limits of the areas specified against them in column (3) thereof, in respect of all mines, oilfields and air transport services to which the said Act applies, namely:—

TABLE

S. No.	Officer	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. 1	Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	}
2	Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi	
3	Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) (Training), New Delhi	

Serial No. (1)	Officers (2)	Area (3)
4	Regional Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi	Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
5	Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	
6	Welfare Adviser to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	
7	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi.	
8	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), New Delhi.	
II. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.	The State of Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Bombay.	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Nagpur.	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vasco-da-gama.	
5	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Bombay	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Poona.	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhusawal.	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Nagpur.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chanda.	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Vasco-da-gama.	
II	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ponda.	
III. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.	The states of West Bengal (excluding the Districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia), Assam and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Calcutta	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Shillong.	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Calcutta.	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gauhati.	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Dibrugarh.	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kharagpur.	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Lumding.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Siliguri.	
V. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras	The States of Madras and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Madras.	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ernakulam	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Madras.	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Tiruchirappalli.	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Coimbatore.	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Madurai.	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Trivandrum.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ernakulam.	
V. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur.	The State of Madhya Pradesh.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Jabalpur.	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bilaspur.	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Jabalpur.	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Parasia.	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ratlam.	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Raipur.	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Balaghat.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chirimiri.	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Satna.	
11	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Parasia.	
VI. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.	
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Kanpur.	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-I.	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-II.	
5	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh.	

Serial No.	Officers	Area
1)	(2)	(3)
6	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Kanpur.	The States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Delhi-I.	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Delhi-II.	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gorakhpur.	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Allahabad.	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Lucknow.	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bareilly.	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jullundur.	
14	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jhansi.	
15	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ambala.	
16	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Agra.	
17	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Dehra-Dun.	
VII. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.	The State of Bihar.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Dhanbad.	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Hazaribagh	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Dhanbad	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ranchi	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Patna	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Katrasgarh	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Koderma	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Muzaffarpur	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Giridih	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Pakur	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jharia East	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jharia West	
14	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhagmara-I	
15	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhagmara-II	
16	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chirkunda	
17	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ramgarh	
18	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kerkend	
19	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Patherdih	
20	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chaibasa	
21	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bermo	
22	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Katihar	
23	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Domchanch	
24	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Dehri-on-sone	
25	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Katrasgarh	
26	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Hazaribagh	
27	Junior Labour Inspectors (Central), Dhanbad	
VIII. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Hyderabad	The States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh
2	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Hyderabad	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bangalore	
5	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Hyderabad	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Visakhapatnam	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Vijayawada	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gudur	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Chitragurga	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kothagudium	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Gulbarga	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kolar Gold Field.	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Guntakal	
14	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bangalore	
15	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Hubli	
16	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Mancherial	
17	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Macherla	
18	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Gulbarga	

Serial No.	Officers	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)
IX. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer	The States of Rajasthan and Gujarat
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Ajmer	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ahmedabad	
4	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) Ajmer	
5	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jaipur	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jodhpur	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bikaner	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Rajkot	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Kotah	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Bhilwara	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Adipur (Kandla)	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ahmedabad	
13	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Baroda	
14	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Udaipur	
X. 1	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol	The States of Orissa and the Districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia in the State of West Bengal.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Asansol	
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj	
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jharsuguda	
5	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Asansol	
6	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Raniganj	
7	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Neamatpur	
8	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Ukhra	
9	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Jharsuguda	
10	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Cuttack	
11	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Barbil	
12	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Titilagarh	
13	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Asansol	
14	Junior Labour Inspector (Central), Sitarampur	

[No. 19/1/67-Fac. I]

VIDYA PRAKASH Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 25th March 1967

S.O. 1100—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 17th March, 1967

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid up . . .	5,00,00 000	Notes	21,50,51,000
		Rupee Coin	3,86,000
Reserve Fund	80,20,00 000	Small Coin	3,55,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	115,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal
		(b) External
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	16,00,00,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	179,64,19,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	20,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	51,35,90,000
		Investments**	163,23,00,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Central Government
		(ii) State Governments, @	127,08,44,000

Deposits :-

(a) Government—

(i) Central Government 133,60,11,000

(ii) State Governments 20,27,47,000

(b) Banks —

(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks 112,50,39,000

(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks 4,57,46,000

(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks 58,28,000

(iv) Other Banks 3,33,000

(c) Others 266,90,57,000

Bills Payable 47,52,62,000

Other Liabilities 103,58,34,000

Rupees 925,58,57,000

Loans and advances to :—

(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks† 128,27,91,000

(ii) State Co-operative Banks†† 159,35,35,000

(iii) Others 2,10,80,000

Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—

(a) Loans and Advances to :—

(i) State Governments 28,89,12,000

(ii) State Co-operative Banks 12,50,51,000

(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks

(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures . 7,11,93,000

Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—

Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks 3,46,19,000

Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—

(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank 5,17,90,000

(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank

Other Assets 35,79,41,000

Rupees 925,58,57,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 66,38,31,000 advanced to Scheduled Commercial Banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the R. B. I. Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 21st day of March, 1967.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 17th day of March, 1967
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	21,50,51,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in Circulation	3042,16,97,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		3063,67,48,000	(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	186,42,01,000	
			TOTAL		302,31,26,000
			Rupee Coin		76,44,63,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2684,91,59,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3063,67,48,000	TOTAL ASSETS		3063,67,48,000

Dated the 21st day of March, 1967.

B. N. ADARKAR
Dy. Governor.
[No. F. 3(3)-BC/67.]
V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 1st March 1967

S.O. 1101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (23) of section 10 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby specifies 'Rifle Shooting' as one of the games for the purposes of the said section.

[No. 15—F. No. 37/9/66-IT(AI).]

New Delhi, the 8th March 1967

S.O. 1102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (23) of section 10 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby specifies 'Table Tennis' as one of the games for the purposes of the said sub-section.

[No. 16—F. No. 37/2/66-IT(AI).]

J. C. KALRA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 15th March 1967

S.O. 1103.—The Central Government hereby renews the appointment of the undermentioned Valuers whose names were previously published as S.O. 418 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated 1st February, 1964 for a further period of five years with effect from the 24th January, 1967.

2. The scale of charges for the remuneration of Valuers appointed by the Central Government for valuing any property shall be as fixed below and no such Valuer shall charge a fee at a scale higher than the scale so fixed:

Provided that where two or more properties are required to be valued:—

- (i) by a Committee of Arbitration or by a third Valuer in pursuance of a single order, or
- (ii) by a Valuer, in pursuance of a single reference made by a Controller of Estate Duty or at the instance of an accountable person,

all such properties shall be deemed to constitute a single unit of property for the purposes of fixing the fee payable to the Committee or the Valuer, as the case may be:

Provided further that where the same property or properties, required to be valued by the same Committee of Arbitration or, as the case may be, by the same Valuer, is or are common to more than one case and the valuation relates to the same date, the Committee of Arbitration or the Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees at the scale fixed below only in one case and in the remaining case or cases the said Committee of Arbitration or Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees not exceeding rupees one hundred per case.

Scale of charges.

On the first Rs. 50,000 of the property so valued.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the value.
On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of the property so valued.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the value.
On the balance of the property so valued.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the value.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the remuneration payable to a Valuer shall in no case be less than Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty).

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Name	Address
<i>I—Engineers/Surveyors/Architects.</i>		
1.	Shri Magal, N. R., B.E., A.M.I.E. (Civil Engr.)	Phulbaugh, Gaganmahal, <i>Hyderabad-29.</i>
2.	Shri Abbasi Mohd. Faruq Ali, A.M.I.S.E.	51, Jagatnagarin Road, Kashana-c-Farid, <i>Lucknow-U.P.</i>
<i>II—Accountants.</i>		
1.	Shri Vikamsey, Shivji Kunverji, B. Com., F.C.A.	C/o Khimji Kunverji & Co., 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir P.M. Road, <i>Bombay-1.</i>
2.	Shri Ayyar, S. Sthanumoorthy, B.A., F.C.A., I.C.W.A. (Lond.), A.I.C.W.A.	General Assurance Buildings, Dr. Dababhoy Naroji Road, Fort, <i>Bombay-1.</i>
3.	Shri Krishnan, N. C., B.Sc., B.L., F.C.A., A.T.I.I. (Lond.).	Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, <i>Madras.</i>
4.	Shri Viswanathan, S., G.D.A., F.C.A.	Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, <i>Madras.</i>
5.	Shri Matthews, I.K., M.A., B. Com., B. L., A.C.A.,	5 E, Lavelle Road, <i>Bangalore-1.</i>
<i>III—Specialist in Agriculture and Farm Valuation.</i>		
1.	Shri Bhaskara Pillai, M.A. M.A., B.L.	Baswari Mandiram, Baswarivilasom Road, <i>Edapazhanji, Trivandrum-14.</i>

[No. 2 F. No. 5/92/66-E.D.]

S.O. 1104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Government hereby appoints the persons, whose names are given in the appendix, as Valuers for the purpose of the said Act for a period of five years from the date of this Notification.

2. The scale of charges for the remuneration of valuers appointed by the Central Government for valuing any property shall be as fixed below and no such Valuer shall charge a fee at a scale higher than the scale so fixed:

Provided that where two or more properties are required to be valued—

- (i) by a Committee of Arbitration or by a third Valuer in pursuance of a single order, or
- (ii) by a Valuer, in pursuance of a single reference made by a Controller of Estate Duty or at the instance of an accountable person,

all such properties shall be deemed to constitute a single unit of property for purposes of fixing the fee payable to the Committee or the Valuer, as the case may be:

Provided further that where the same property or properties required to be valued by the same Committee of Arbitration or, as the case may be, by the same Valuer, is or are common to more than one case and the valuation relates to the same date the Committee of Arbitration or the Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees at the scale fixed below only in one case and in the remaining case or cases the said Committee of Arbitration or Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees not exceeding rupees one hundred per case.

Scale of charges

On the first Rs. 50,000 of the property so valued.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the value.
On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of the property so valued.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the value.
On the balance of the property so valued.	$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent of the value.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the remuneration payable to a Value shall in no case be less than rupees fifty.

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Name	Address
I—Engineers/Surveyors/Architects.		
1.	Shri Majumdar, S. N., B.E., C.E., M.I.E. (India).	1, Dakshinapara Road, South Dum Dum, Calcutta-28.
2.	Shri Jambulingam, T. M., B.A., B.E. (Hons.) A.M.I.E. (Ind.).	89-A, East Veli Street, Madurai-1.
3.	Shri Sama, C. M., B.E., M.I.E., M.R.S.H.	Miramat, 3, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-26.
4.	Shri Chatterjee, S. K., B.Sc. (Engg.) L.B.S.	9, Girish Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta-14.
5.	Shri Dhumal, R. J., B.E. (Civil) M.E. (Ind.).	Retired Deputy Chief Engineer, Binod Mills Ujjain.
6.	Shri Goel, P.C., C.E., F.F.A.S., F.F.S., M. Inst. R.A. A.M.S.E., F.V.I., M.R.S. H. (Lond.).	10A/7, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7.

II—Specialists in Jewellery/Precious Stones and Ornaments.

1.	Shri Zaveri, Ramesh M.	C/o M/s. J. M. Bhansali & Co., 241, Mumbai-devi Road, Bombay-2.
2.	Shri Bhansali, Javerlal M.	C/o M/s. J. M. Bhansali & Co., 241, Mumbai-devi Road, Bombay-2.
3.	Shri Bhansali, Chhaganlal M.	C/o M/s. J. M. Bhansali & Co., 241, Mumbai-devi Road, Bombay-2.
4.	Shri Bhansali, Vinod C.	C/o M/s. J. M. Bhansali & Co., 241, Mumbai-devi Road, Bombay-2.
5.	Shri Bhansali, Dhirajlal J.	C/o M/s. J. M. Bhansali & Co., 241, Mumbai-devi Road, Bombay-2.
6.	Shri Zaveri, Keshavlal V	C/o M/s. J. M. Bhansali & Co., 241, Mumbai-devi Road, Bombay-2.
7.	Shri Zaveri, Mohanlal D.	C/o M/s. J. M. Bhansali & Co., 241, Mumbai-devi Road, Bombay-2.

[No. 3/F. No. 5/3/67-E.D. (Supplementary).]

G. R. HEGDE, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

INCOME-TAX ESTABLISHMENT

New Delhi, the 21st March 1967

S.O. 1105.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (ii) of rule 2 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules, 1946, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint Shri N. Subramanian, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range-I, Madras, as Authorised Representative, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras, to appear, plead and act for any Income-tax authority who is a party to any proceedings before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras from 27th January, 1967 to 10th February, 1967.

[No. 52.]

M. G. THOMAS, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 1st April 1967

S.O. 1106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 152 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by an Assistant Collector of Customs, under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 142 of the said Act, shall also be exercisable by such of the Superintendents of Central Excise (who are also Superintendents in charge of Customs) as may be empowered in this behalf by the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

[No. 34/F. No. 22/7/66-Cus.IV.]

D. N. LAL, Dy. Secy

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1967

S.O. 1107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the transfer of shares held by Officers of the Government of Orissa in the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 2/F. No. 1/13/67-Cus. VII/Stampa.]

M. S. SUBRAMANYAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1967

S.O. 1108.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16th April 1967, as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Kolar Gold Fields Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-11/67-PHB(5).]

D. R. BAHL,

Assistant Director-General (PHB).

संचार विभाग

(डाक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 23 मार्च, 1967

एस० ओ० 1109.—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 16-4-1967 से प्रभापित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5=11/67जी० एच० बी० (5)]

डी० आर० बहल,

सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०) ।